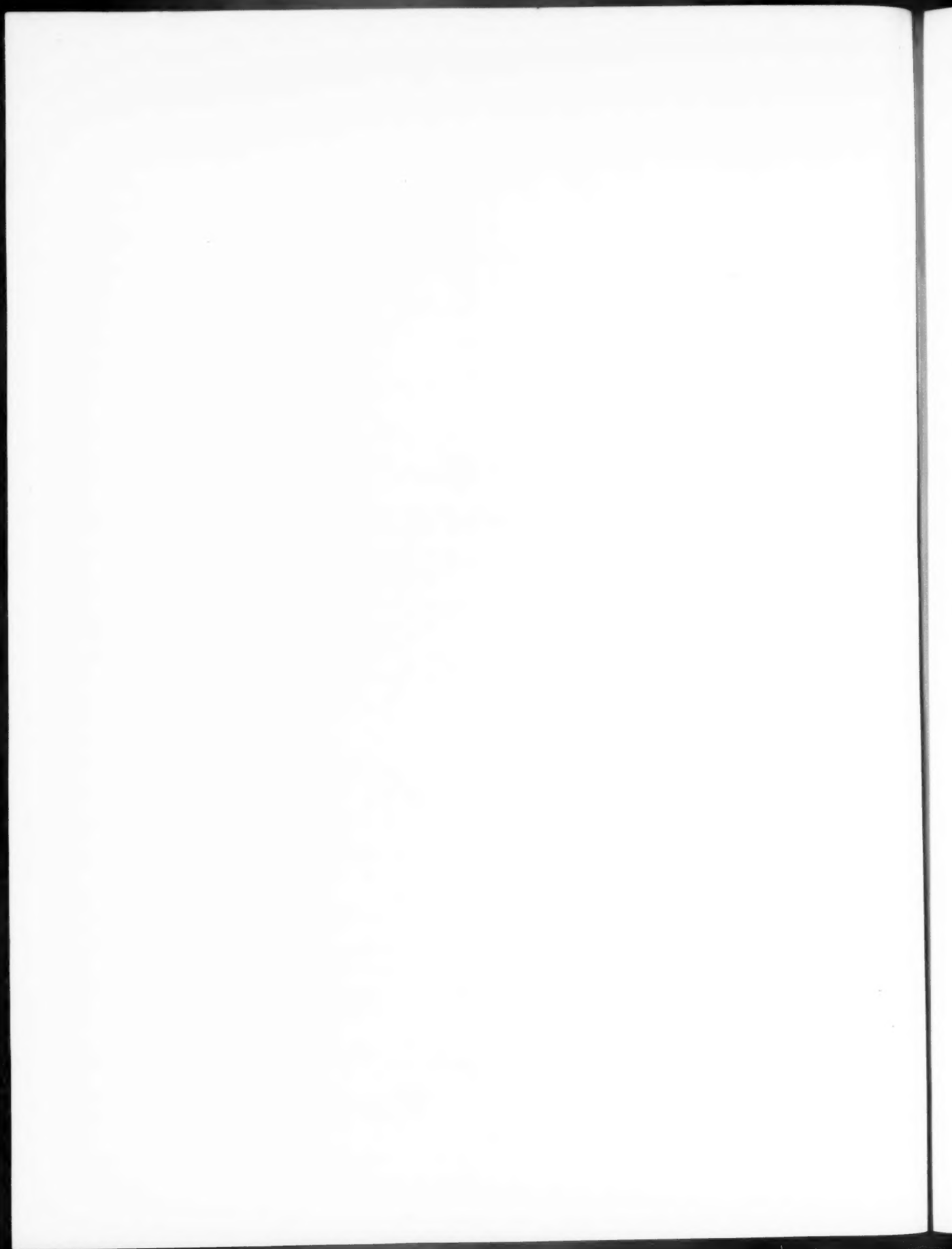


THE ARCHITECTURAL JOURNAL  
BEING THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL  
INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

VOLUME XXXVIII--THIRD SERIES



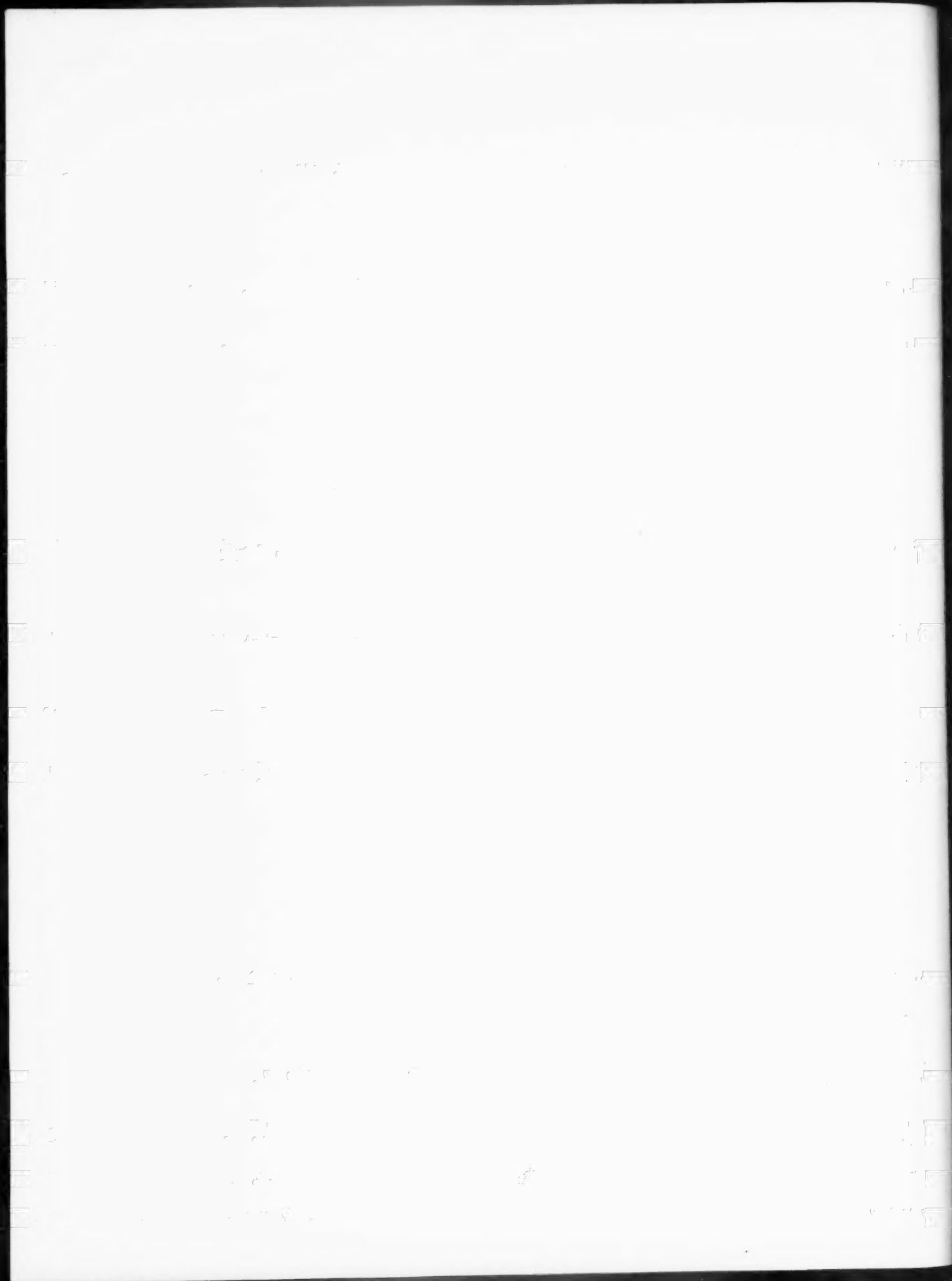
# JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

NOVEMBER 1930—OCTOBER 1931



VOLUME XXXVIII—THIRD SERIES

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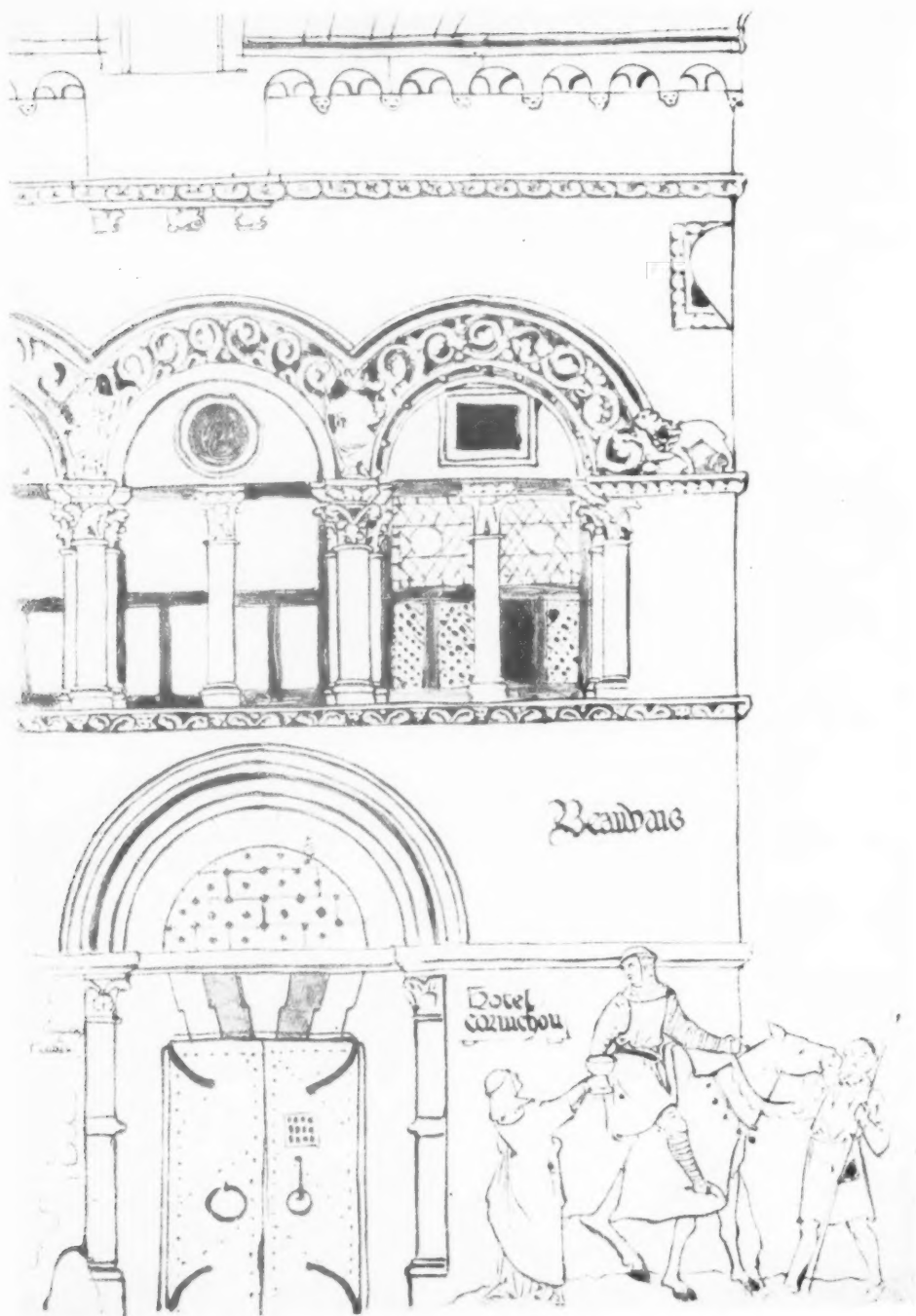
VOL. XXXVIII. No 1

THIRD SERIES

8 NOVEMBER 1930

## Contents for 8 November 1930

	Page
HOTEL CORNICHON, BEAUVAIS. From the Sketch Book of William Burges .. .. .	<i>Frontispiece</i>
INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, SIR BANISTER FLETCHER, F.S.A. .. .. .	3
VOTE OF THANKS. By the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, M.A., D.D., Vice-Chancellor of London University and Sir John Simpson [F. Past President] .. .. .	12
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON. By Frank C. Baldwin, Secretary, American Institute of Architects ..	14
REVIEWS :	
ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT MONUMENTS : MIDLOTHIAN AND WEST LOTHIAN. By Sidney Toy [F.], F.S.A. ..	19
ARTHUR KEEN : "CHARING CROSS BRIDGE." By H. C. B. .. .. .	21
NOTES BY MEMBERS OF THE SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEE :	
BUILDING RESEARCH BULLETIN, No. 8 .. .. .	22
CORRESPONDENCE :	
SETTLING UP HONEYWOOD. By C. F. Annesley Voysey [F.] .. .. .	22
PRESERVATION OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL .. .. .	23
A NEW INSTITUTE IN LONDON .. .. .	23
ALLIED SOCIETIES :	
SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT .. .. .	24
SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS .. .. .	24
ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BOARD OF VICTORIA .. .. .	25
LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY .. .. .	25
OBITUARY :	
LADY WEBB .. .. .	25
J. A. CHESTON .. .. .	25
EDWIN RIDDELL KENNEDY .. .. .	26
ELECTION OF STUDENTS .. .. .	26
NOTICES .. .. .	27
COMPETITIONS .. .. .	28
MEMBERS' COLUMN .. .. .	29
MINUTES .. .. .	29
A.B.S. HOUSE PURCHASE SCHEME .. .. .	32



HOTEL CORNICHON, BEAUVAIS  
From the Sketch Book of William Burges





NINETY-SEVENTH SESSION, 1930-31

## THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

BY THE PRESIDENT, SIR BANISTER FLETCHER, F.S.A.

[Read before the Royal Institute of British Architects on Monday, 3 November 1930.]

	PAGE		PAGE
1. INTRODUCTION .. .. .	3	2. EVENTS OF THE YEAR— <i>contd.</i>	
2. EVENTS OF THE YEAR—		(i) The Building Trades Exhibition ..	5
(a) The Development Scheme .. .. .	3	(j) St. Paul's Cathedral .. .. .	6
(b) The Registration of Architects .. .. .	4	(k) Charing Cross Bridge .. .. .	6
(c) The New Premises .. .. .	4	(l) New Bye-Laws of the L.C.C. and London	
(d) The Scale of Charges .. .. .	4	Building Act, 1930 .. .. .	7
(e) Conditions of Contract .. .. .	4	(m) Height of Buildings (Report by R.I.B.A.)	7
(f) Official Architecture .. .. .	5	(n) Competitions .. .. .	7
(g) Architectural Education .. .. .	5	(o) The Norwich Conference .. .. .	8
(h) The Greater London Regional Planning		3. BUILDINGS OF THE YEAR .. .. .	8
Committee .. .. .	5	4. CONCLUSION .. .. .	11

### 1. INTRODUCTION

I FULLY appreciate the honour you have conferred upon me in electing me for a second term as President, although after my year's work I am only too conscious that this high office carries with it not only honour but also a considerable amount of hard work and serious responsibility involving careful thought, and must be accompanied by a sincere desire to work not only for the advancement of architecture but also in the highest interests of the public.

In my previous Inaugural Address I was able to allude to six Past Presidents who were still with us. It is a great personal grief to me to have to record the passing away of Sir Aston Webb. I have known

him all my professional life, since the days when he presided at the class of Design at the Architectural Association, and it is difficult for me to realise that Sir Aston is no longer with us. His influence was great and he held the affection and esteem of all architects. His work lives on and it only remains for me this evening to add my tribute of affection, admiration and gratitude.

### 2. EVENTS OF THE YEAR

I propose to refer briefly to some of the outstanding architectural events which have taken place since I last addressed you.

(a) *The Development Scheme*.—A year ago certain difficulties were delaying the adoption of the

"Development" Scheme. Those difficulties, as you know, have now been removed. The opposition of other bodies was unsuccessful and we have received the sanction of the Privy Council to our new bye-laws. It remains now for us, in conjunction with our Allied Societies, to make the scheme a complete success. I am glad to be able to tell you that applications for admission to the Royal Institute are coming in steadily and that the Councils of the Allied Societies are giving us invaluable assistance in reporting upon the candidates from their districts. When the enrolment is complete we hope to see an almost entire unity between the membership of the R.I.B.A. and that of the Allied Societies, as well as a large admission of qualified architects at present unattached, either to the R.I.B.A. or to the Allied Societies. We look to every member to help in this work.

(b) *The Registration of Architects.*—The beginning of the new Session of Parliament marks the next stage in the campaign of our Registration Committee. In the last three years we have made very definite progress towards the realisation of our aims.

When the Registration Bill was drafted it was never expected that it would pass easily or quickly, chiefly because of the difficulty of securing enough Parliamentary time for a private Bill in an overcrowded Session. The history of architectural registration in other countries, as well as the records of other professions which have tried to obtain registration, showed that it would require years of patient persistence.

So far from having had a disappointing history our Registration Bill has been remarkably favoured.

In little more than three years the Bill has scored tangible successes, for it has had a second reading in the House of Commons; a favourable verdict from a Select Committee; passed through all its stages in the House of Lords, and secured a certain measure of Government support, while the opposition to it in the House of Commons has greatly weakened. Unfortunately, however, in the new session of Parliament which has just been opened we have had no luck in the ballot. It looks as though we should have to hoist an architect into Parliament specially to look after the interests of Registration.

If we can count, as I am informed we can, upon the continued loyal support of our members and of our Allied Societies, we have every reason to

reckon on success at an early date. This approach towards registration marks a new stage in our history, and our prospective new premises mark yet another stage.

(c) *The New Premises.*—If all goes well we shall be holding our Inaugural Meeting in November 1934 in our new Headquarters in Portland Place. The Premises Committee and the Jury of Assessors whose names have been received, I believe, with a remarkable expression of approval from the profession, are now busy upon the Conditions of the Competition.

I want here and now to stress emphatically the great importance of this unique competition, which is to decide to whom shall be confided the designing of our own particular and representative building. Make no mistake as to the significance of this open competition. We are about to erect not merely a London or a National building, but an Imperial building for architects from all parts of the British Empire, and we look to our brother architects of the R.I.B.A. to send in designs from which we can select a Home of Architecture which for suitability of plan, dignity of design and nobility of aspect shall be the admiration of the world.

(d) *The Scale of Charges.*—We have now another change in hand, and that is the consideration of the Scale of Charges. The draft of the revised Scale has aroused a great deal of interest among members. Many suggestions have been received and they are now being weighed by the Special Committee. In due course the Council's decision will be announced. In this connection I would ask members generally to realise that it is humanly impossible to satisfy all opinions on a subject of this kind which closely touches the material interests of architects. Every conceivable opinion has its supporters and its opponents. We have to decide in each case where the balance of advantage lies, and I know that I can appeal with confidence to those whose views are not ultimately accepted to take the decision like good sportsmen.

(e) *Conditions of Contract.*—I cannot give you any official information as to the progress of negotiations upon the Conditions of Contract. But we are deeply indebted to the Practice Committee and its Chairman, Mr. Sydney Tatchell, for the good work that they have recently been doing, and we entertain a lively hope that within the next few months a settlement satisfactory to all parties will have been attained.

(f) *Official Architecture.*—Next we come to the somewhat controversial subject of official architecture. As I indicated in my address last year, this matter has occupied, and is occupying, the serious attention of the Council. We are definitely of opinion that the time has come for an unprejudiced and careful enquiry into the whole subject, and we are pressing that view upon His Majesty's Government. We believe that such an enquiry will give us the true facts of the situation and enable us to decide in which direction lie the true interests of the Art of Architecture, for, as I need not remind you, this stands now as always as our principal object and purpose.

(g) *Architectural Education.*—We here pass to the educational side of our activities, and under the wise and quiet guidance of our friend Mr. Sylvester Sullivan, the Board of Architectural Education and its representative committees are steadily carrying on this essential work. Since I last addressed you the following have been added to our list of Recognised Schools:—The Schools of Architecture at Birmingham, Leeds, Cape Town (South Africa) and Toronto (Canada) have been recognised for exemption from the Final Examination. The Schools of Architecture at the Regent Street Polytechnic (London), Nottingham, and Cape Town (South Africa) have been recognised for exemption from the Intermediate Examination. We have, in addition, established friendly relations with no less than 74 other institutions whose curriculum includes the teaching of architecture. A process of levelling-up is undoubtedly going on all over the country, and while the older and more famous schools maintain their position, a host of young and enthusiastic teachers are holding up the torch of architecture in scores of places of education throughout the land. The process is far from complete, but we can say confidently that the opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of our art are now far greater and more easily attainable than at any previous time.

(h) *The Greater London Regional Planning Committee.*—There is a notable new movement in which architectural interests are involved, and that is the work of Regional Planning. The Greater London Regional Planning Committee has issued its first Report, which has been well received. Dr. Raymond Unwin, our expert adviser, has called special attention in this Report to the need for applying the art of design to the planning of

large regional areas, as well as to the replanning of the older parts of our towns. Emphasis is also laid on some of the fundamental bases of such planning and on the necessity for securing modifications in the existing planning powers and authorities. These changes are required to make regional planning effective, to make it possible to design urban development with adequate open spaces, to check sporadic building, which is ruining so much of the beauty of the countryside, and to prevent unsuitable ribbon development, which is as injurious to the traffic-bearing capacity of our main roads as it is destructive of their amenity.

The Report suggests that a Joint Planning Committee for Greater London should be constituted, not merely in an advisory capacity, as is the present committee, but endowed with power to secure effective regional planning. The Committee are dismayed at the extent to which unregulated building is breaking out in all directions, absorbing open lands of great beauty, which are vitally needed if the inhabitants of London are to have any reasonable opportunity for open-air recreation so necessary for health and even for the development of character. The Committee are specially concerned to secure such amendments in the present planning powers as will enable a proper proportion to be maintained in future between urban development and the open lands required for the welfare of those dwelling in the developed areas.

The present Minister of Health has stated definitely his intention to introduce the necessary Bill at the earliest opportunity. It is clear that here is a subject on which there is substantial agreement, and it is for the interested authorities and the public to impress upon Parliament that the matter is of such urgency that Parliamentary time must be found for it.

In the meantime, the Committee are continuing their preparatory work, studying how to secure a better co-ordination between industrial and residential development, how to preserve adequate open space and how to provide for the rapidly changing character and increasing volume of traffic of all kinds.

(i) *The Building Trades Exhibition.*—The Building Trades Exhibition held at Olympia must have been of great interest not only to the profession, but also to the general public, and our congratulations are due to our old friend and Honorary Associate, Mr. H. Greville Montgomery, for the

successful way in which the Exhibition was conducted.

This biennial Exhibition was started 35 years ago, when my father, Professor Banister Fletcher, was chairman of a Council of Architects for the Exhibition then organised by Mr. Montgomery at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, and my brother also, the late Major H. Phillips Fletcher, D.S.O., was one of the moving spirits in that enterprise which has been carried on up to the present time.

(j) *St. Paul's Cathedral*.—One of the outstanding events of the year was the triumphant completion of the great undertaking which has occupied over 17 years for safeguarding the fabric of St. Paul's Cathedral.

We set apart a Special General Meeting to do honour to the Architects and Engineers who have been responsible for this intricate task, and although Sir Aston Webb, whose loss we deplore, and Mr. (now Sir) Mervyn McCartney were unable to be present, we had with us on that memorable occasion Mr. W. D. Caröe, who did valuable work in the early days of the problem; Captain Stanley Peach, who has been the representative of the R.I.B.A. on the St. Paul's Commission since the year 1925, and Mr. Godfrey Allen, the Assistant Surveyor, whose work was recognised by our Council by his election as a Fellow.

The distinguished engineers who assisted in the task were also present: Sir Basil Mott, C.B., Lieut.-Col. C. E. P. Sankey, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. Sir Charles L. Morgan, C.B.E., Sir George Humphreys, K.B.E., and Mr. E. F. C. Trench, C.B.E.

We cannot forget the illuminating address prepared by Captain Stanley Peach and Mr. Godfrey Allen for that occasion, giving a full account of the work carried out, and we also had a fascinating exhibition of models, specimens, drawings and photographs which had been kindly arranged by the Cathedral authorities.

The Thanksgiving Service for the Preservation of the Cathedral was attended by the King and Queen on the Wednesday following our meeting. This was indeed an Imperial thanksgiving, for every part of the Empire had been aroused to the point of contributing financially—largely through the opportunity so patriotically supplied by *The Times*—towards the preservation of the Cathedral. As I said at the time, a sum of no less than £450,000, collected during a period of heavy taxation and

industrial depression, afforded material evidence of the place St. Paul's holds in the heart of the British Empire, and was a tribute to the genius of Sir Christopher Wren, England's greatest architect.

The repairs now having been carried out to the superstructure, it remains to make sure that the foundations are never interfered with, and for this purpose the Corporation of the City of London are considering the possibility of obtaining legal powers by which they could impose necessary restrictions on the erection of buildings with deep basements in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's.

(k) *Charing Cross Bridge*.—From the Cathedral we pass to the problem of Charing Cross Bridge and the Town Planning in connection therewith, to which I made reference in my former address, and which still remains unsolved.

A year ago I am afraid it fell to my lot as President to fire what was perhaps the first shot in the friendly battle that had to be waged over the great Charing Cross improvement scheme, which was embodied in a Bill and introduced into the House of Commons. For, as I pointed out then, it is not only, and it is not mainly, a question of a bridge. It is a question of the right planning of great areas of vast importance on both sides of the river. It is a matter of legitimate satisfaction to us that Parliament confirmed our view and that the problem is now being reconsidered by an advisory committee under the able chairmanship of Sir Leslie Scott. This affords ample justification for the critical attitude which this Royal Institute took up with the other bodies associated with us on the Thames Bridges Conference.

Not without considerable misgivings as to the possibility of securing a satisfactory scheme in the absence of any general plan for the development of Central London, this Institute agreed, together with the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Surveyors' Institution, the Royal Academy, the Royal Fine Art Commission and the Town Planning Institute, to nominate members to represent their point of view on this Advisory Committee, and to serve with other members appointed by the local authorities and other interested parties. The problem is now in the hands of this Advisory Committee, and at the present stage I can only say that they have our best wishes for a successful solution of the difficult problem. That solution must be rendered more difficult because no carefully thought out policy and plan for the development, or re-



development of London has been available with which the various proposals could be compared.

It is strange that London should lag so far behind many other great cities in having prepared no plan for its future. It is still more remarkable that those most responsible for its administration seem to have so little realisation of the value and use of such a well-considered plan. We are all looking forward with some anxiety, but also with earnest hope, to the production of a scheme which will be worthy of the greatest opportunity that has come to the planners of London since the Great Fire. We refuse to believe that the lesson of the vast blunder and missed opportunity of 1666 will be lost upon the responsible authorities of the present day.

(l) *New Bye-laws of the L.C.C. and London Building Act 1930.*

In July the Royal Institute of British Architects called a Conference of the various bodies dealing with the revision of the Building Acts and Regulations, and it was decided to consolidate the reports which they had prepared to be sent in to the Government as recommendations for a new Building Code.

On July 31 a Deputation attended at the Houses of Parliament and was received by the Minister of Health and Miss Lawrence, and laid a synopsis of these recommendations before them, which was supported by speakers representing the various interests forming the Conference.

The Deputation was very sympathetically received by the Minister, Mr. Greenwood, and he promised to give the recommendations careful consideration and to see the London County Council with regard to their new Bill.

One of the suggestions was that a Technical and Economic Advisory Council should be formed, which would report to the Ministry of Health as to bringing the Building Bye-Laws and Regulations up to date. Invitations have been sent to the various institutions connected with the building industry to nominate representatives on this Advisory Council.

(m) *Height of Buildings.*—At the invitation of the London Society the Council recently appointed representatives to attend a Joint Conference of that Society, the R.I.B.A., and the Town Planning Institute, to consider the growing tendency to relax the conditions governing the height of buildings in London.

The Joint Conference has just issued an interim

report which has received the cordial approval of the Council of the Royal Institute, and the conclusions reached will be of interest to members. Shortly, they are as follows :—

(a) The Conference entirely agrees with the policy of the R.I.B.A. that no general relaxation should be permitted governing the height of buildings in London, and thinks it important that steps should be taken immediately to regulate the increase of height and volume of new building that is possible under existing conditions.

(b) That the height of buildings should be regulated by the actual adequacy of light and air to the buildings, instead of merely by the private rights without regard to such adequacy, and also by the relation between the extent and character of the buildings and the adequacy of the streets to carry the resulting traffic.

(c) That for these reasons not only should the London Building Act be amended, but a comprehensive zoning scheme and plan be adopted to regulate mass density in connection with the rebuilding of London. Special provision should be made for historic areas and the neighbourhood of buildings of national importance such as St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and the Houses of Parliament.

(d) If a comprehensive zoning scheme were prepared the Conference would see no serious objection, under certain clearly specified conditions, to part of the occupied portion of a new building exceeding the statutory limit of height zoned for any particular district.

(n) *Competitions.*—Many important architectural competitions have been settled during the past year and, as you know, I am strongly in favour of this means of obtaining designs, especially as it gives the younger members of the profession a chance of expressing their ideas in definite designs and possibly in material form as buildings.

We have only to look at recent buildings erected as a result of competition to realise that some of the younger men in the profession are able to produce and carry out designs which will compare favourably with any previous period of our art. We have a notable example in the London County Council Hall by Mr. Ralph Knott, in whose memory I am happy to announce to-night a scholarship is to be founded.

I give a list of the outstanding competitions during the year with the successful competitors.

#### COMPETITIONS DECIDED.

Birmingham : Cannon Hill Park	Edgerton Leeson and A. L. Snow [A.]
Art Gallery	
Ravenscourt Park : Freemasons' Hospital	Sir John Burnet and Partners [FF.]
Kingston-on-Hull : Street Facades	Scarlett [A.] & Ashworth
Dumfries : Town Hall and Municipal Chambers	Jas. Carruthers (Glasgow) [L.]
Kensington : Premises for Daniel Neal, Ltd.	E. Berry Webber [A.]
Birmingham : Hospital Centre	Lanchester & Lodge [FF.]
Swansea : Civic Centre	Ivor Jones and Percy Thomas [A. & F.]
Accrington : Police and Fire Station	Percy E. Thomas [F.] (Ivor Jones and Percy Thomas)
Kingston-on-Thames : Public Baths	Victor Bain [F.] and Allan Johnson
Worthing : Municipal Buildings	C. Cowles-Voysey [F.]
Chelmsford : Public Library and Museum	R. A. Cordingley [A.]
New Zealand : National War Memorial	Gummer & Ford [FF.]
Luton : Town Hall	Bradshaw, Gass & Hope [FF.]
Southport : Market Hall	Herbert Langman [F.]
Carlisle : Street Facades	T. G. Richards

(o) *The Norwich Conference.*—Those of you who were present at the Annual Conference at Norwich in June know how deeply we are indebted to the Council of the Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects for the enthusiasm and efficiency with which they organized and carried through all the arrangements for our interest and pleasure. We should have been glad to see a larger attendance, but those who did make the journey will never forget the delightful days they spent there. We were particularly fortunate in having with us an unprecedented number of members from our Allied Societies overseas, and their presence did much to bring home both to our members and to the citizens of Norwich the far-reaching Imperial scope of our organisation and the cordial nature of the ties which unite the architects of the Empire.

#### 3. BUILDINGS OF THE YEAR.

I feel that we can claim that the buildings of the past year have shown that architects were never better qualified to plan and carry out complicated building schemes than at the present time, and this is due to the careful training in our schools

and to the study which is given to the important art of planning for different purposes.

Fine buildings of all kinds have been erected in London. I cannot remember a time when there was so much building activity as at present, when various quarters of the town are being changed from residential into business premises, and the same thing is happening throughout the country.

I give below a list of the more important buildings, which are of every order and type and for every present-day purpose—domestic, ecclesiastical, commercial, civic, educational and industrial. It is more than sufficient to indicate how architecture enters into every department of human activity, and how dependent the community is on the help of architects in developing every side of individual and national life.

#### (1) DOMESTIC.

##### *Residential Flats and Housing Schemes.*

Residential Hotel and Blocks of Flats, Rusholme, Manchester	P. Cummings [A.]
Rivermead Court, Hurlingham	Messrs. Joseph [A.]
Portman Court and Orchard Court, Portman Square, W.	Messrs. Joseph [A.]
Oakwood Court, Holland Park, W.	Richardson & Gill [F.]
Abbey Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.	Wills & Kaula [F. & A.]
Crothorne Court, Maida Vale, N.W.	Sir Giles Gilbert Scott [F.]
Greystoke Court, Ealing	T. P. Bennett & Son [F.]
No. 42, Upper Brook Street, W.	T. P. Bennett & Son [F.]
City of Liverpool Housing Scheme	L. H. Keay [F.]

#### (2) ECCLESIASTICAL.

##### *Churches and Chapels.*

Additions to St. Catherine's, Feltham, Middlesex	H. P. Burke Downing [F.]
St. Saviour's, Acton	Edward Maufe [F.]
Ninth Church of Christ Scientist, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.	Sir Herbert Baker [F.]
Westport Church, Ireland (part)	R. M. Butler [F.]
Roman Catholic Church, Rye	J. B. Mendham [A.]
Memorial Church, Catterick Camp, Yorkshire	George Drysdale [F.]
Chapel for the Sisters of Bethany, Bournemouth	W. G. Newton [F.] & Partners
St. Agnes (R.C.), Cricklewood	Thomas H. B. Scott [F.]
Memorial Chapel, Glasgow University	John Burnet, Son & Dick [FF.]
All Saints, East Sheen	Newberry & Fowler [F. and A.]
The First Clubland Church, Walworth	Edward Maufe [F.]
Congregational Church, Southbourne, Hants	Frederic Lawrence

## (3) COMMERCIAL.

## (a) Banks.

Lloyds Bank, Cornhill and Lombard Street, E.C.	Sir John Burnet & Partners [FF.] and Campbell Jones & Smithers [FF.]
National Provincial Bank, Princes Street and Mansion House Street, E.C.	Sir Edwin Cooper [F.]
Midland Bank, Leadenhall Street, E.C.	Whinney & Hall [FF.] with Sir Edwin Lutyens
Barclays Bank, Gracechurch Street, E.C.	Campbell Jones, Sons & Smithers [FF.]
Westminster Bank, Winchmore Hill	Louis Ambler [F.]
Martin's Bank, Nottingham ..	T. Cecil Howitt [A.]
Martin's Bank, Newcastle ..	Newcombe & Newcombe [F. & A.]
Martin's Bank, Bexley Heath ..	Darcy Braddell [F.] and Humphrey Deane
National Provincial Banks, Eastbourne and Neath	Palmer & Holden [FF.]
Lloyds Bank, Staines ..	S. Rowland Pierce [A.]
Lloyds Bank, Victoria Street, Liverpool	Grayson & Barnish [FF.]

## (b) Office Buildings.

Thames House, Grosvenor Road, S.W.	Sir Frank Baines [F.]
Publishing House in Little Russell Street, W.C. ...	Hayward & Maynard [L. and A.]
Illustrated London News Building, Essex Street, W.C.	W. & E. Hunt [FF.]
Singer Building, City Road, E.C.	W. A. Lewis [A.] & Partners
Cunard House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.	Mewès & Davis [FF.]
No. 9, St. Helen's Place, E.C. ...	Mewès & Davis [FF.]
Ambron House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.	Messrs. Parnacott [A.]
Office Building in Finsbury Square and Cross Street, E.C.	Sir Giles Gilbert Scott [F.] and F. R. Gould Wills [F.]
Nos. 51-54, Gracechurch Street, E.C.	L. Sylvester Sullivan [F.]
National House, Moorgate, E.C.	Messrs. Henry Tanner [F.]
Punch Office, Bouverie Street, E.C.	Thompson & Walford [F.]
High Holborn House, W.C. ...	George Vernon [A.]
Commercial Union Assurance Building, Cornhill, E.C.	Maurice E. Webb [F.]
Crawford's Advertising Building, High Holborn, W.C.	H. A. Welch [F.] and Frederick Etchells
Arkwright House, Manchester ..	H. S. Fairhurst [F.]
Royal London House, Finsbury Square	J. J. Joass [F.]
Daily Telegraph Office, Fleet Street, E.C.	Elcock & Sutcliffe and Sir John Burnet & Partners [FF.]
Refronting of Royal Empire Society Building, Northumberland Avenue	A. H. Hart & P. L. Waterhouse [FF.]

## (c) Theatres and Cinemas.

Dominion Theatre, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.	W. and T. R. Milburn [FF.]
Cambridge Theatre, Seven Dials, W.C.	Wimperis, Simpson & Guthrie [FF.]
Metropole Cinema, Victoria Street, S.W.	George Coles [F.]

Capitol Cinema, Epsom ..	Robert Cromie [F.]
Capitol Cinema, Winchmore Hill	Robert Cromie [F.]
Richmond Cinema, Richmond	Leathart & Granger [FF.]
Regent Cinema, Becontree ..	Lewis Solomon & Son [F.]
Avenue Pavilion Cinema, Shaftesbury Avenue (remodelling)	Nicholas and Dixon-Spain [FF.]
St. Lawrence Cliff Pavilion, Ramsgate	B. C. Deacon [F.]

## (d) Hotels and Restaurants (including Inns and Hostels).

Park Lane Hotel, W. (additions)	Messrs. Henry Tanner [F.]
Strand Palace Hotel, W.C. (new block)	Henry Tanner [F.] and F. J. Wills [F.]
Simpson's in the Strand ..	O. P. Milne [F.]
Café Royal, Regent Street, W. ...	Messrs. Henry Tanner [F.]
White Horse Inn, B. Ashby ..	J. C. F. James [A.]
George Inn, Burslem, Staffordshire	Longden & Venables [F. and A.]
Jews' Shelter, Aldgate, E. ...	Lewis Solomon & Son [F.]

## (e) Shopping Stores.

Office and Shop Buildings, Lancaster Place, W.C.	W. & E. Hunt [FF.]
Boots' (Chemists) Building, Norwich	Percy A. Bartlett [A.]
Ford's Showrooms, Regent Street Quadrant, W.	Heathcote & Sons [FF.]
Nos. 2-4, Dean Street, Soho, W.	North, Robin & Wilsdon [FF.]
Somerset House, Reading ..	F. G. Sainsbury [F.]
Shop and Restaurant in Westlegate, Norwich	F. W. Skipper & Son [A.]
Newton House, Church Street, Kensington	Wills & Kaula [FF.]
Gamages' Building, Oxford Street, W.	Messrs. Joseph [A.] and Sir Edwin Lutyens
Imhof House, New Oxford Street, W.C.	Robert Atkinson [F.] and A. F. B. Anderson
Croydon Gas Company's Showrooms, Wallington	A. Douglas Robinson [A.]
Boots Chemists, Bond Street, W.	Percy Bartlett [A.]
Bechstein's Building, Brook Street, W.	Sir John Burnet & Partners [FF.]
Style & Mantle's Showrooms, Marble Arch, W.	Joseph Emberton [A.]
Furniture Showrooms, Liverpool	Lewis Solomon & Son [F.]
Gooch's Premises, Brompton Road, S.W.	G. Alan Fortescue [A.]

## (f) Factories and Warehouses.

Aladdin Industries' Factory, Greenford	Nicholas & Dixon-Spain [FF.]
Pyrene Factory, Great West Road, London	Wallis, Gilbert & Partners [F.]
Shipping Building, Gramophone Factory, Hayes, Middlesex	Wallis, Gilbert & Partners [F.]
Warehouse for the India Tyre Co., Inchinnan, Scotland	Wallis, Gilbert & Partners [F.]
Simpson's Clothing Factory, Stoke Newington	Hobden & Porri [F.]

## (g) Garages.

Motor Coach Terminus, Clapham Road, S.W.	Edward W. Wallis [L.]
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## (4) Civic.

## (a) Town Halls.

- Somerset County Council Hall, Taunton E. Vincent Harris [F.]  
 Peterborough Town Hall and Shops E. Berry Webber [A.]  
 Bucks County Hall, Aylesbury . . C. H. Riley [L.]

## (b) Baths.

- Baths, Bedminster, Bristol . . C. F. W. Denning [F.]  
 Stoke Newington Swimming Bath Hobden & Porri [F.]

## (c) Hospitals.

## (Including Mental Hospitals, Nurses' and Nursing Homes and Convalescent Homes.)

- Margate and District General Hospital Adams, Holden & Pearson [FF.]  
 South London Hospital for Women, Clapham Common Sir Edwin Cooper [F.]  
 Hospital at Salisbury . . . Cyril A. Farey [A.]  
 Woolwich and District War Memorial Hospital, Shooter's Hill Pite, Son & Fairweather [FF.]  
 Manchester Northern Hospital Westcott & Boddington [A.]  
 Nurses' Home, Cheltenham . . L. W. Barnard [F.] & Partners  
 Nurses' Home, Carshalton . . F. Gordon Troup [F.]  
 Haslam Nursing Home, Newlands, Bolton Bradshaw Gass & Hope [FF.]  
 Prudhoe Hall Colony for Mental Defectives J. H. Morton & Son [FF.] and J. G. Burrell  
 Devonport School of Pathology, Greenwich Sir Edwin Cooper [F.]  
 Canning Childs Hospital, Out-Patients' Department, Wakefield W. Harold Watson [A.]  
 The New Bethlem Hospital, Beckenham C. E. Elcock [F.] and J. A. Cheston [F.]  
 The New Queen Charlotte Hospital, Shepherd's Bush E. Stanley Hall [F.]  
 Medical Research Building Extension, Hampstead Maxwell Ayrton [F.]  
 Probationers' School, University College Hospital Michael Waterhouse [A.]  
 Great Barr Mental Colony, Staffordshire Gerald McMichael [A.]  
 Rheumatism Clinic, Regent's Park Thomas A. Pole [F.]  
 Limbert Nurses' Home, Manchester A. J. Murgatroyd [F.]

## (d) Post Office Buildings and Telephone Exchanges.

- Downland Telephone Exchange, Purley J. H. Markham [F.] for H.M. Office of Works  
 Post Office and Telephone Exchange, Egham A. Bullock [F.], for H.M. Office of Works

## (e) Custom Houses.

- Baggage Hall, Tilbury Docks . . Sir Edwin Cooper [F.]

## (f) Town Planning.

- Central Area Improvement Scheme, Bradford W. Williamson [F.]  
 The Headrow, Leeds . . . Sir Reginald Blomfield [F.]

## (5) EDUCATIONAL.

## (a) Libraries.

- Manchester Public Reference Library E. Vincent Harris [F.]  
 Polytechnic Library, Regent Street F. Towndrow [A.]

## (b) Educational Establishments.

## (Including Colleges, Schools, Technical Schools, Laboratories, College Libraries and Hostels.)

- Downing College, Cambridge Sir Herbert Baker [F.] (alterations)  
 Exeter and South-West of England University E. Vincent Harris [F.] and S. K. Greenslade [F.]  
 Edge Hill Training College for Women, Ormskirk S. Wilkinson [F.]  
 Cambridge University Library Sir Giles Gilbert Scott [F.]  
 University College Chemical Laboratories, Gordon Street, W.C. Richardson & Gill [FF.]  
 Nonington-Aylesham Central School, near Dover, Kent W. H. Robinson [F.]  
 Catholic Schools, Ramsgate . . W. E. Healey [F.]  
 Whitgift Grammar School, Halving Park, Croydon Leathart & Granger [FF.]  
 Hemel Hempstead Secondary School Kieffer & Fleming [A.]  
 Oxford Municipal Secondary School W. G. Newton [F.] & Partners  
 City of Oxford School . . . W. G. Newton [F.] & Partners  
 Leyton Secondary School . . John Stuart [F.]  
 South-East London Technical Institute, Lewisham, S.E. G. Topham Forrest [F.]  
 North-West Polytechnic, Kentish Town Riley & Glanfield [FF.]  
 Princess Elizabeth Hostel, Cromwell House, Highgate Richardson & Gill [FF.]  
 Constantine Technical College, Middlesbrough G. R. Dawbarn [A.]  
 New Borden Grammar School, Sittingbourne W. H. Robinson [F.]  
 Secondary School, Saltley, Birmingham H. W. Simister [L.]

## (6) MISCELLANEOUS.

## (a) Almshouses.

- Father Hudson Homes, Coleshill G. B. Cox [F.]

## (b) Halls (including Church, Village and Dance Halls).

- St. Christopher's Church Hall, Liverpool B. A. Miller, B.Arch. [A.]  
 Cecil Sharp House, for the English Folk-Dancing Society, Regent's Park, N.W. H. M. Fletcher and G. Pinkerton [FF.]  
 Locarno Dance Hall, Streatham Hill, S.W. Trehearne & Norman [FF.]  
 Christ Church Hall, Brondesbury, N.W. Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge [FF.]  
 Kingsley Hall Settlement, Bow, E. C. Cowles-Voysey [F.]

## (c) Clubs.

- Crewe Hall, Hampstead Garden Suburb C. Hanscomb [F.] in association with Sir Edwin Lutvans  
 Golf Club House, Downe, Kent Stanley Hamp [A.]

## (d) Aerodromes.

- Heston Aerodrome Building . . M. L. Austin [A.]

## (e) War Memorials.

- Durham County War Memorial Professor C. H. Reilly [F.]

## (f) Exhibition Buildings.

- British Section, Antwerp International Exhibition Richardson & Gill [FF.] and Sir Edwin Lutvans  
 Empire Hall, Olympia . . . J. Emberton [A.]

## (g) Restorations.

- Broadhurst Manor, Horsted L. Keir Hett [F.]  
 Keynes, Sussex



## 4. CONCLUSION.

We have now considered architecture of to-day under its practical and business aspect, that aspect which he who runs may see, and which he who sets out to build either a simple cottage or a vast cathedral must reckon with.

We must not, however, omit all allusion to the higher aspect of architecture which, though it had its origin in the material human need for shelter and thus differed from other arts, has nevertheless developed as an art which has kept pace with the growing æsthetic sense of mankind. Primitive man was first conscious of the physical needs in his life on this earth, and so he built, and when man developed the æsthetic sense the art of architecture was born. Certain proportions in building were recognised; the conditions imposed by materials were conformed to; climate determined the various features; and, above all, the purpose was enthroned as the governing power in building.

One period in architectural style succeeded another, and tradition held its own in all the various developments, with an occasional outbreak and protest against what was at times declared to be the tyranny of tradition.

Such interludes occurred when the Baroque style was started in Italy as an assertion of architectural freedom; when the Battle of the Styles broke out in England, when "L'Art Nouveau" started in France, and now again in our own day, when a fresh desire for simplicity which is largely the outcome of the need for economy, has too often resulted in buildings bereft of feature and barren in style. In fact, there are not wanting signs of a tendency to the "uncouth" which is far from the beauty of simplicity. A false striving after simplicity in architectural design has given us notable examples of extensive and prison-like walls and windows. But through many experiments and many ephemeral efforts all that is good in architectural tradition will come to its own again. Every architect should remember that streets and roadways are our common property, and he should respect their human amenities and not erect a building resembling the Mappin Terraces suitable for tigers at the Zoo, or something so ultra-modern that it quarrels violently with its quiet and elderly neighbours. We are told that London is packed with mistakes; some monumental mistakes have at any rate made architectural history, but small mistakes oft repeated simply make muddles. Suitability to surroundings is still a limiting factor in design, and must have due con-

sideration if we are not to add confusion worse confounded in the present to the mistakes of the past. It is still possible to be up to date without giving offence to the architecture of tradition. It is difficult to see what the trend of design in the present day may bring forth in a few years' time, but meanwhile we must be thankful that much extraneous, superfluous and unmeaning ornament and decoration have been ruthlessly suppressed.

Our work as architects is all-embracing, and we must adapt ourselves to meet modern needs. We know the manifold and various qualities and capacities which go to the making of an architect. I need not enumerate them, but would just say that he must be at one and the same time an artist, a business man, and even a man of the world, a combination which suggests a superman or even a magician!

One must be prepared to be diplomatic at times. I recall one occasion, in my own experience, when I was asked by two lady clients to design a house for their *joint* occupation. They were both quite sweet-tempered women; one was a musician and she had what is known as the artistic temperament; the other was a practical woman of the domestic type who was to be responsible for running the house. With such a difference of temperaments, it was only natural that they should give me absolutely opposite requirements and totally contradictory orders. The fun began when they disagreed as to the position of the house on the site, followed up by differences as to the kinds of bricks, type of flooring, provision of cupboards and other domestic details. Indeed, it seemed that the house might never be brought to a successful completion. It was only by holding a friendly meeting with my two clients that it was arranged that they should discuss their different ideas, and when, if ever, one had mastered the other, their decisions should be conveyed to me in a written document to which both signatures should be appended. Thus was order produced out of chaos. I am happy to tell you that the house was eventually completed and occupied, all three of us remain the best of friends, and, like the ending of the old-fashioned novel, they are, I hope, going to live happily ever afterwards.

I wonder, in conclusion, whether we always realise that architecture holds a unique position among the arts in the daily life of all civilised people, and so the responsibility as well as the opportunity of the architect is also unique among creative artists.

It is possible for people to lead their daily

lives and to follow their occupations without the solace of music, without the chance of gazing on the beauty of the painted picture, without being transported by poetic fancies and without reading the masterpieces of literature. It is also possible, though difficult, I admit, to avoid even the daily press, the wireless and the cinemas which are all derivatives, I suppose, of some form of art, but it is not within the power of any man who lives in a civilised society to shut himself off from the sight of some form of architecture, good, bad or indifferent. People cannot escape from architects; our work lines the streets, it appears in private and public buildings, and this it is that throws upon us the great responsibility of giving people something beautiful, something uplifting, something that by its beauty calls to or even awakens the latent æsthetic sense, even in the passing crowd. That is the work that has been given to us as architects to carry out for our fellow men. We follow a high calling

as creative artists, and it behoves us to answer the call of great opportunities and to hold always before our vision the aim of providing fine architecture and of giving added happiness in the ordinary life of our people by surrounding them with beauty in line and design. If we offer them the beautiful, people will learn to appreciate it and even to demand it, in city and country alike; but it is for us to raise the standard of design and to set an example of what is fitting, appropriate and beautiful in buildings. It was for the purpose of upholding these high ideals that the R.I.B.A. first received from King William IV its Royal Charter, which has since been renewed by every successive Sovereign, until now our extended sphere of operations which has just been sanctioned by the Privy Council, to which I have already referred, throws upon the Royal Institute an ever increasing responsibility for the future advancement of Architecture, the Mother of the Arts.

### Votes of Thanks

The Rev. J. SCOTT LIDGETT, D.D., M.A. (Vice-Chancellor, University of London): Ladies and gentlemen,—It is one of the great privileges, but also one of the great responsibilities, of the office that I have the honour to hold that I should be called upon to express the obligation of this meeting to the President for the address to which we have just listened. The difficulty is great for a layman like myself, who cannot speak to you with any kind of authority, and whose views, if they could be put before you, might be pronounced heretical by nine-tenths of the assembly. But, on the other hand, on the present occasion my task is easy, for I think we shall all agree as to the tests that ought to be applied by an audience of this kind to such an address as that we have just heard. In the first place, it should be lucid, and I cannot imagine an address which could more adequately fulfil that requirement than the address we have just had from the President. In the next place, it should be informative, and in two respects the address has succeeded in fulfilling that requirement. In a very rapid review, the President has put before those of you who are familiar with all the work of the Royal Institute, a very good account of the manifold activities of the past year. For those of us who have to come with imperfect knowledge and who might be disposed to think of the Royal Institute as, above all, a trades union, anxious to preserve the privileges of, and no doubt exalt, the profession of its members it has shown how comprehensive are the aims and how far-reaching the vision of those who are directing the work of the Royal Institute. In the next place, it ought to be inspiring, and I am sure as we have listened to the

address and to the eloquent conclusion of it, we have all felt the inspiration which the speaker has conveyed to us by what he has said. And, last of all, I think that any such address ought to lead up to the conclusion that the body to whom it is addressed is absolutely indispensable, the most important body of men who have to fulfil public duties upon earth. And that we have learned in the conclusion of the address. Poets, pictorial artists, sculptors and all the rest may possibly be dispensed with, but, alike for the humblest needs and for the highest advantages and satisfaction of life, we are all compelled to turn—so we have learned—to the architect.

Those, I think, are the great qualities of any presidential address, and I appeal to every member of this audience to say that they have not been merely adequately fulfilled, but done justice to in a superlative way. Some of us who listened are inclined to wonder whether the Royal Institute is not taking up all these great schemes of regional and town planning somewhat too late. It is not only in military affairs and in political crises that Englishmen are accustomed to "muddle through"; I am afraid it is true of the town planning of this great haphazard city to which we are yet proud to belong.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, the University certainly stands shoulder to shoulder with the Royal Institute of British Architects in trying to cultivate that high æsthetic sense, that broad survey of the conditions with which we have to deal which may enable such an Institute as this, if somewhat late, not to be too late; and to be able to count upon the growing intelligence and æsthetic imagination of the people whom it edu-

cates to assist you in your labours to make London not merely a tolerable and healthy—that is a great thing—but also a dignified and beautiful city, responding adequately to the more exalted and enlarged ideals of the citizens.

So I think what has been set before us this evening by the President shows that the Royal Institute of British Architects is being true to that motto which is above his head: "Usui civium decori urbium."

And I am sure that for the way in which he has, in his address, come up to that high standard which you set before yourselves, you will all join with me in thanking the President for the splendid, informing and uplifting address to which we have just listened, and I move that our best thanks be given to him for his services to us in this respect.

Sir JOHN W. SIMPSON [*F.*, Past-President]: Ladies and gentlemen, with your permission, I would like to add my congratulations to those of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London to the President for his truly admirable address this evening, an address businesslike, well put together, as a master builder should put things together, and infused with a touch of poetry which, I think, went to all our hearts. I liked especially his conclusion, where, in telling us of all the good businesslike matter-of-fact things which the Royal Institute has achieved and is achieving, he reminded us that all those things were naught unless we remember that we are artists. Addington Symonds said the same thing in his disquisition on the respective offices of the art when he said "Architecture, alone of the fine arts, subserves utility; we build for use." He then goes on to say that "the geometrical proportions which the architect observes contain an element of beauty, and powerfully influence the soul. Into the language of arch and aisle and colonnade, or cupola and façade and pediment, spire and vault, the architect translates emotion, vague perhaps but deep, mute but unmistakable."

Let me turn for a moment to the personality of our President. Sir Banister Fletcher is a many-sided man. He is not only an architect—and President of the Architects at that—but he is an admitted Barrister; he is also a past Surveyor, he takes part in the municipal life of the City of London, and has acted as senior Sheriff. He is also—what is perhaps more remarkable than any of those qualifications—an extremely successful author. Well, he has a very good precedent for his variety of mind; his great predecessor Wren, we remember, was a doctor before he was an architect, and a very skilled doctor, and—if I am not mistaken—was the first to practise transfusion of blood.

We have had many presidents; I had the curiosity, before I came into this room, to count up how many I had known, and I was appalled to find that I must be a very old man, for I remember either 21 or 22

different Presidents who have endeavoured to control my wayward mind. And to all of those Presidents, some of them strong and determined men, some, shall we say? not so strong, the Council and the members of the Institute have been invariably loyal; they have always backed their council and their president. I do not remember a single instance to the contrary. It is very pleasant, after reading one's daily paper, with all its depressing news of everything being wrong in every part of the world—not excepting England—to come here this evening and hear that the Royal Institute of British Architects is going steadily on, doing serious and good work in a courageous way, and not complaining. That, I say, is a very healthy sign, so far as the Institute is concerned.

I will end by wishing to our President and to our Council the best of good luck for the coming Session.

The HON. SECRETARY: The vote of thanks to the President has been proposed by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, and seconded by Sir John Simpson, and I now put it to the meeting, and ask you to approve of it.

It was carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen, I should like to thank Dr. Scott Lidgett and my old friend Sir John Simpson for the way they have proposed and seconded this vote of thanks to me. It has been, of course, a great delight to me to prepare my address, and I am glad to think it meets with your approval.

I have to make an important announcement to-night, and that is, that the Council of the Royal Institute propose to submit to His Majesty the King the name of Sir Edwin Cooper, A.R.A., as a fit recipient of the Royal Gold Medal for the year 1931.

Before the meeting terminates, I should like to tell you that, by the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Arthur Bolton, the Curator of the Soane Museum, these photographs which you see on the walls have been brought down here. They are very important; they are the photographs of Wren's original drawings, which Mr. Arthur Bolton was instrumental in finding, or causing to be found, and they deal with a very important part of Wren's activities. They are his schemes and projects for Whitehall Palace, for Windsor Castle, and for Greenwich Hospital. Some of them, you will observe, are photographs of plans, elevations and views which have been in All Souls Library, where no one knew of their existence until Mr. Arthur Bolton instituted a search, and they were eventually found. They are a very important archaeological discovery, if I may say so, and Mr. Bolton has had put up some explanatory labels as to the drawings. I am sure we are all obliged to him for bringing them down here for our inspection to-night.

## The Development of the City of Washington

BY FRANK C. BALDWIN, SECRETARY, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

[A talk with lantern slides given at the Royal Institute of British Architects at a Special General Meeting on Monday, 20 October 1930]

SIR BANISTER FLETCHER, F.S.A., PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR

The PRESIDENT: I ought to make a few remarks to explain the objects of this meeting and the way in which it came about. At the International Congress of Architects, recently held in Buda-Pesth, Mr. George Oakley Totten, one of the American delegates, gave a very interesting account of the development of the city of Washington, which was illustrated by lantern slides. Mr. Frank Baldwin, the Secretary of the American Institute of Architects, whom I now have the pleasure to introduce to you, also attended the Congress; and some of the British delegates, on learning that Mr. Baldwin proposed to make a brief visit to London, suggested that members of this Royal Institute would welcome an opportunity of hearing an address from him. Mr. Baldwin, with that good nature for which he is so noted, very kindly fell in with the suggestion, and his offer to give us a lecture with slides was at once accepted, and this extraordinary meeting was accordingly arranged.

On behalf of you all, I extend to Mr. Frank Baldwin a very cordial welcome, and assure him we are looking forward with the greatest pleasure to hearing what he has to tell us about the beautiful American city of Washington. I have much pleasure in calling upon him.

Mr. BALDWIN: The city of Washington is said to be one of the three large cities of the world which were built upon a definite pre-ordained plan: Alexandria, St. Petersburg and Washington. As you no doubt know, it was the outgrowth of the determination of the First American Congress to move from Philadelphia after the Revolutionary War, and the site was chosen at the confluence of the Potomac River and the Eastern branch, now called the Anacostia River, in territory which was partly in the State of Virginia and partly in that of Maryland, and a section ten miles square was set apart and named the District of Columbia. President Washington ordered that the construction of the city should be begun. Plans were set on foot, and to a limited extent they have been followed. The original plan is called the Ellicott plan, though it was largely, perhaps chiefly, designed by Major L'Enfant, a French engineer whom General Washington brought into his service. The District of Columbia is an area ten miles square. The central portion is the part in which our Federal buildings are located, and the city of Washington, in its commercial and residential aspects, has developed into the country in all directions, even going beyond the limits of the District of Columbia. Residents of the District of Columbia are without votes, and have nothing to say about the development or management of it, or even about the taxes of their own city. But the people outside the District enjoy the privileges of the city and vote in the other States.

The focal points of interest in the central portion of Washington are the Capitol, the White House, or

Executive Mansion, and the Mall. When the plan of Washington was made it was based on the French idea of military defence, and all the intersecting avenues were intended to offer military opportunity for the prevention of rebellion or uprisings of any sort. That kind of thing we, fortunately, have not had.

Coming now to more detail, we have the plan of the Mall, and the intersection of the axis. The plan was developed from 1792 to 1800, and the buildings that were erected at that time followed distinctly the plan as intended by President Washington and his secretary, Thomas Jefferson. There were practically no departures for fifteen or twenty years. Then, unfortunately, in the haste of making a great country, ideals were lost and subsequent Presidents—notably (I might almost say notoriously) President Jackson—for the next 75 years utterly disregarded the plan of Washington, and they built what they chose and placed it where they chose, without any regard for decency and order. There have been some tragic errors, which we are now trying to rectify.

In the year 1900 came a new birth, a new thought. In 1893, the World's Columbian Exhibition was held in Chicago, and this was the first opportunity in America for the exhibition of what could be accomplished by collaboration in the arts.

Those of you who remember or are familiar with that wonderful architectural triumph will realise that it may be truly credited with being the source from which the inspiration of the Commission of 1900 came. In 1900 the President appointed a Commission, of which Senator James McMillan was Chairman, a man of executive ability and vision, and full of architectural and artistic appreciation. Senator McMillan grouped around him the best talent, not only architectural but in landscape design, painting, and sculpture, and created a new plan which was really a crystallisation of the L'Enfant plan. From that time the McMillan plan of Washington has been followed, and of late with acceleration.

We will now approach Washington in the spirit of what it is and what it is to be. The entrance to Washington is the Union Railway station, the only railway station that enters that great city. All the railways come into that station. Those from the north and north-west come in above ground; those from the south and south-west come underground through tunnels. Both the station and Post Office near it were designed by Daniel Burnham, a member of the McMillan Commission and a former President of the American Institute of Architects.

The Capitol was designed about 1792 by William Thornton. Originally it had but a very low elliptical central dome, flanked by lesser domes over the House and Senate Chambers. Its two extreme wings did not exist when the Capitol was first built; they have been built



since. In 1814, when the British troops set fire to that building and destroyed the dome, the new dome was put on in its place, higher in design, and I think better.

Looking from the Lincoln Memorial towards the Capitol, one sees the Washington Monument. It is planned to treat the base of the Washington Monument architecturally, so that its dedication may form part of the celebration in 1932 of the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth.

Reversing now our point of view, and looking from the Capitol towards the Memorial, you see the conditions as they exist to-day, including a group of concrete War buildings which I hope will be removed in the next three or four years. The White House is on the right, and at the other end of the cross axis it is planned that there shall be another Memorial to a national hero. Some have suggested the late President Roosevelt, but it has not yet been decided by Congress. A view of the other side of the Lincoln Memorial shows the new bridge now under construction leading across to Arlington Cemetery. It is almost complete and will be finished before the spring. It was designed by McKim, Mead and White.

We come now to the White House, the Executive Mansion, the home of our President. Some people have wondered why it is called the White House. This building also suffered from the touch of the British match in 1814, and it has been necessary to paint it white because it was so badly smoked up. Along the sides of the White House are groups of buildings of different character. On the west side runs a row of buildings which are not official, nor even semi-official, but have to do with our life in Washington, such as the Corcoran Art Gallery and, next to it, the home of the American Red Cross. It is a dignified avenue, with only buildings of this character on one side, and facing these buildings an ellipse, and a parkway lying between the White House and the Washington Monument.

The Pan-American Building was built by Andrew Carnegie, and designed by that brilliant young Frenchman Paul Cr  t, who is practising in Philadelphia and teaching architecture in the University of Pennsylvania. This building was designed in collaboration with Albert Kelsey. It is one of our most beautiful buildings. In the patio, or inside court, the motifs were taken from the Pan-American countries, and are Central American, Aztec, Mayan, etc.

On the west side of the White House is one of the group of executive buildings known as the State War and Navy Building, an utterly hideous building. I hope that before the Architectural Congress of 1933\* the work of redeeming it will have been completed. Our last Congress passed a Bill appropriating all necessary funds to scrape off the excrescences on the outside of the building, and make it what it ought to be.

On the east side of the White House is the Treasury building. Since the advent of the income-tax in America the work of the Treasury Department necessitated an expansion of quarters, and an annex has been built across the street for that purpose. Beyond it are most charming old residential buildings, and on the far corner is what is

known as the Dolly Madison House, the house in which the widow of President Madison lived. It is now occupied by the nicest little club in Washington, the Cosmos Club, which will be taken over by the Government in a year or so and demolished in order to complete the Treasury building.

With regard to town monuments in Washington, I think it is well to emphasise the fact that, with a hundred years of thoughtless planting of monuments, with no taste and in all sorts of places, we had a condition which has only been improved in recent years. But we have now a National Fine Arts Commission, and it is impossible for the design of any monument to be accepted, or any location to be decided upon, until it has been approved by the National Fine Arts Commission. I should like to mention, however, the equestrian statue of General Washington, the monument to General von Stuben, the Sheridan monument, a very forcible thing—General Sheridan was one of our Civil War Generals, with a fame almost equal to Sherman's, whose monument is also noteworthy—and, finally, the equestrian statue of General Grant, who was one of our most prominent war-time generals, and was subsequently President of the United States.

Our rond-points are not all architecturally treated, but there is Dupont's Circle, the intersection of Connecticut and Massachusetts Avenues, and there is a beautiful fountain in the centre, the Dupont Fountain.

And we have a fairly well-known public park, Rock Creek Park, very well wooded, and there are several bridges of good design.

To come back for a moment or two to the planning and development of Washington in the last few years. The last Congress passed two exceedingly important Bills. One was known as the "Shipstead Act," which forbade the erection, within 200 feet of any public park or public building in the city of Washington, of a building of any character until the design has been approved and passed by the National Council of Fine Arts. That is pretty far-reaching, but it will be wonderfully beneficial to our city. The other Bill granted to the Secretary of the Treasury full powers to select, at his own judgment and in his discretion, the architect for any public building, without competition, and without regard to politics, if he chose to disregard them. Our present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, is a very strong and astute man. He surrounded himself with a group of the ablest architects in the country, and they began to study the immediate needs of the city of Washington, as far as the Federal group of buildings is concerned, and worked in collaboration, so that these buildings might not only be properly placed, but might be harmoniously designed, each in relation to the others. The original plan of L'Enfant contemplated three groups: first, the legislative group, including the Capitol and Senate Houses and wings; second, the executive group, comprising offices for the President and the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury; and third, the various departmental groups of buildings, the Departments of Agriculture, of Justice, Commerce, Labour, etc. These departments, up to the present time, have mostly been operating and have been housed in various rented build-

\* The International Congress of Architects will be held in America in 1933.

ings scattered over Washington, most uneconomically and in buildings which were really a menace, as many of them were not fireproof, and in all of them the work was hampered by crowded conditions. Therefore, after the war, it was determined to rectify that situation, and the triangle plan has been developed.

The Mall is a very fine avenue, with trees on both sides, which may be likened to the Champs Elysées in Paris. The vista is from the Capitol to the Washington Monument and beyond to the Lincoln Memorial. On the south side are some departmental buildings, and others will be there later on.

Pennsylvania Avenue runs from the Capitol to the White House group. A plan of the triangle shows the proposed group of buildings. The largest building of all is the Department of Commerce. The Department of Justice, designed by the late President of the American Institute of Architects, Milton B. Medary, is not to be confused with the United States Supreme Court building. Under our form of government, the United States Supreme Court is detached and very much to one side of the Legislative and Executive bodies, and therefore it was not thought proper to include the Supreme Court building in this Administrative group.

All this is not a dream, even if it is not an actuality at the moment. It is under way. I do not wish to be so vulgar as to measure the importance of this movement in money standards, but it may interest you to know that there has already been expended in the purchase of this triangular property, and the appropriations for certain buildings on it, £40,000,000, and that only starts the project.

Pennsylvania Avenue is flanked by stores and shops. The Shipstead Act has such an important bearing on our future development that nothing can be erected on the side of the Avenue now within 200 feet of the street until, or unless, it is approved by the Fine Arts Commission. The present buildings are old; many of them were built before the Civil War, and they will have to come down within the next generation or so, and then the future is assured.

The Supreme Court building, to be designed by Cass Gilbert, is to be set on the east side of the United States capital, balancing the Library of Congress; and, lastly, there is the Octagon, the Home of the American Institute of Architects. It has a very interesting history. When General Washington started to build his Federal city, he invited a number of the then wealthy people of America to make homes in the capital city, and among them was Colonel John Tayloe, a wealthy planter of Virginia. He employed Thornton, the architect of the Capitol, to design his home, and it is to-day one of the best examples of a gentleman's home of that period in Washington. After the disaster to the White House in 1814, Colonel Tayloe tendered his dwelling to President Madison for use as an executive mansion while the White House was being repaired, and in one of the rooms, a circular room, the Treaty of Ghent was ratified. The members of the American Institute are so fond of the building that they have begun to feel some anxiety over the fact that it is being worn out. We are using it as an office building, and one of the departments of the American Institute of Architects, the Structural Service Department, occupies

the third floor. The day-to-day use of that building is not only sacrilege, but it is an uneconomic thing. The floorboards are wearing out, and we have been for several years agitating for a solution of the problem; so we have bought the adjoining property on this side of the street, which was never in the original Tayloe property, and we have definitely decided to build ourselves a little office building, in architectural treatment consistent with this, and we are proposing to move out of the Octagon. Then we are proposing to furnish the old building in keeping with the period when it was used as a residence, and dedicate it to the public as a memorial always under our control. We have gone through the throes of deciding whether to have a competition, or to appoint an architect by direct selection, and we thought the latter was the easier way, and the selected architects have been working on the plans now for about two years, and annually they report the results of their studies to the American Institute of Architects, and receive the comment and criticism of some 3,500 members. It is believed that in the next two years we shall be moving into our new business quarters, and we shall have a charming monument of past residential work to show.

The PRESIDENT: I am sure we all feel very grateful to Mr. Frank Baldwin for his very interesting address. I expect a good many of you have been to America. The only time I have been there was as long ago as 1893—and I do not think Mr. Baldwin was born then. I spent five weeks as Godwin Bursar in the city of Chicago, and I shall never forget the impressions I received from the architecture of that very great Exhibition, nor shall I ever forget the great kindness which, as a representative of this Institute, I received from every American architect I met. So, when I heard Mr. Baldwin was coming here to give us a lecture to-night, I felt very delighted with the idea of seeing him. He is very welcome here as the Secretary of the American Institute of Architects. What he has told us about the city of Washington is of very great interest to us, and if we can have some plans for our JOURNAL,\* I am sure it will be of equal interest to many of our members spread over the British Empire. As I have been to Washington, I have always realised in what a beautiful old building their Institute is housed. I do not know whether Mr. Baldwin thinks we can do anything with No. 9 Conduit Street when we leave for our palace in Portland Place; I shall try to get from him some ideas which might help in that direction.

This is the first I have heard of the Congress in 1933. I did not know it had been arranged, but I am sure, Mr. Baldwin, we shall all try to be present on that occasion, because I am certain it will be a most interesting event.

I shall ask Dr. Raymond Unwin to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Baldwin.

Dr. RAYMOND UNWIN, in proposing the vote of thanks, said: It is most stimulating to us in this country to have the great city of Washington brought before us, showing such a complete contrast to anything of which we have experience. Here we see a town which was planned from the beginning on a magnificent scale; which took

\* We regret it has not been possible to reproduce the interesting series of slides on which Mr. Baldwin's talk was based.—ED.

quite a long time to grow up to fit that scale, but which has now grown to a stature adequate to adorn the scale on which it was laid out. It is a triumphant example of the advantage of planning, even planning which took place at a period when nobody could foresee the enormous changes in the character of city life, city traffic and city building which were to take place. I think it is a triumphant example of the truth that any plan is better than no plan. We are used to quite different conditions. Here in London we are used to handling a great city which is packed with mistakes. Many hundreds of these mistakes are hallowed by hoary associations, going back far beyond the period of the few antique buildings which we see are so justly revered and so carefully prized by our brothers across the water. If we were to show equal reverence for all our past buildings, we should indeed have difficulty in introducing into London any features of the scale of magnificence that we see in Washington. While, therefore, we are stimulated and helped by the example of what can be done by planning, how important it is to plan, how important to have large and long views when we do plan we shall not try to copy in our devious streets of London those vast avenues and vistas which we are glad to admire and which it is a privilege to have brought before us from Washington.

Mr. Baldwin has explained to us a little of what Washington is doing, and I am sure it is a great pleasure to all of us to hear of the great work of the Park and Planning Commission which has been established to take care not only of the centre of Washington, to which the original Commission confined its attention, but to the whole region of Washington, which was in danger at one time, even after the good work of the Commission, of being allowed to fritter off into irregular development, damaging to that great and wonderful centre. Now, under the able guidance of Colonel Grant and such men as Mr. Delano and Mr. Olmstead, and others whose names are household words among town-planners throughout the world, this Commission is trying to make and carry out a regional plan for the development of Washington. It is trying to overcome the difficulties of having to work in three different states, with three different sets of laws, an obstacle from which we are free in London. We, in Greater London, have 135 local authorities to deal with, but at least we have only one set of laws and one Parliament to consider, whereas Colonel Grant has not only the Federal Parliament to deal with, but the Parliaments of the States of Maryland and Virginia. So his difficulties, in some ways, are even greater than ours.

Mr. H. V. LANCHESTER [F.], in seconding the vote of thanks, said:—I have known Mr. Baldwin for many years, and he invited me to stay with him when he was one of the leading architects in Detroit, and that was about 23 years ago, I think, so he is a little older than the President's remark suggested. Apart from his very great kindness to me on numerous occasions when I had the good fortune to visit the States, I should like to thank him for the very great work which I know he has done in forwarding architectural organisation in America.

I know he will excuse me if I make a few remarks about Washington. I have always regarded Washington—I do not know if I am correct in so doing—as the beautiful

daughter of a French father and an American mother. The French father gave an imaginative radial pattern, and the American mother contributed the gridiron that completes the plan. Children of mixed parentage sometimes display certain inconsequences and an irregularity of behaviour, such as may be seen in Washington. There is a little discordance between the psychology and ideals of the basic star and those of the gridiron, and I was pleased to see that the effort in the triangle illustrated was mainly directed towards the elimination of those discordances. I think that even in other parts of Washington, after the example that has been exhibited, there might be displayed a tendency in this direction.

I suggest this to Mr. Baldwin, and I hope he will tell us what he feels on the subject; he will excuse my being critical to that extent. I was told that for the Washington Memorial, the great obelisk 500 feet high, they could not find a sound foundation in the proper place, and therefore had to move it about 150 feet. I saw on the plan that it stands that distance to the side of the correct central axis. I wonder whether you noticed how ingeniously the axis had been shifted over to disguise that fact. Though the monument is on one side, nobody in Washington nowadays would discover this to be the case; the new axis has been so ingeniously masked that it is accepted by everybody as the right one.

There was one other question I would like to put. I noticed that in the second plan which was thrown on the screen there were only two arms to the cross; the other two arms were covered by the waters of the Potomac. I should like a historical note as to when all that land was reclaimed from the Potomac and the two arms, one towards the Lincoln Memorial and the other towards the suggested future Memorial to some distinguished President, were planned. I do not suppose it is within Mr. Baldwin's recollection, but it may be within his knowledge.

The PRESIDENT: We have here with us to-night a gentleman who has lived in the United States for some time, but who still remains an Englishman. I refer to Professor Ernest Wilby. It is an interesting fact that the Professor was with Thomas Colcutt for some time, a man who occupied this chair with great credit to himself and with distinction to the Institute. Professor Wilby is Professor of Architecture in the University of Michigan, and I think that perhaps you would like to have a few words from him.

Professor WILBY: I certainly did not expect to have to do any talking to-night and I will not inflict a speech on you. But I will say what a great pleasure it is to me to be here to-night. I am in this country just now not to look at buildings, nor to add to my architectural knowledge, but to try to recover my contact with England, which has been not, of course, destroyed but made more difficult by a long absence. It is as if I came back into the arms of old friends. So far as it can be done in words, I would like to pass over to you how kindly I feel, and with how much pleasure I find myself here.

Professor BERESFORD PITE [F.]: The Washington plan by L'Enfant is a product of the age of grape-shot, but the military basis of the plan has undesignedly given charming artistic vistas. After all, New York and Chicago are not all that is American: Washington, D.C.,

stands by itself. It is not old America, as Boston, or New America, as New York; it has not a single skyscraper. The genesis of Washington cannot be separated from Versailles with its pools. L'Enfant and Versailles belong to an interesting period when the art of gardening was being imported into cities. The Champs Elysées, Paris, and the Tuilleries Gardens are of the period in which Washington was laid out.

Washington has its pathos. The limelight thrown on that appalling dome, for, as far as domical construction is concerned, it is a monument of external form without internal constructional justification. In the artistic development of Washington, I hope they will not sweep away everything between White House and the Lincoln Memorial, for I must confess to a sneaking interest in the Smithsonian Institute. It marks an era when there was little else in Washington to represent current architecture.

Washington is uncommercial America stripped of the sky-scraper of inordinate site value. What is left depends on modern tradition. Mr. Baldwin has confessed to the delight and enthusiasm which the pan-American building has produced, which is entirely relative to the interest which traditional Renaissance still exercises in America. This interesting and important city is an example of the state of American artistic thought, apart from its commercial impulse, and it is both interesting and pathetic, pathetic because it illustrates where we are weak—and in England we are weaker than America, in the matter of memorials. Some are dramatic and histrionic, and we speak of the Lincoln Memorial with bated breath, because of the noble character which it commemorates. There it is, with its Greek peristyle, glimmering white marble, beautifully proportioned, admirably situated, with a great gaping opening in the flank of it, through which you discern a mammoth man in mammoth trousers, in a modern armchair. An anachronism beyond words. I say the monumental position is pathetic, for deprived of commercial impulse the resources for monumental ideals are far to seek.

I can only again add my gratitude to Mr. Baldwin for the great hospitality we experienced in contact on the other side with the American Institute.

Mr. H. M. FLETCHER [F.]: My own experience of Washington was, according to American reckoning of time, in the Paleolithic Age. The Lincoln Memorial was not then finished, the beautiful picture-gallery which Mr. Platt has built had no pictures in it; it was in 1920. The impression which Washington left on my mind was that of a city of extraordinary nobility.

I would like to emphasise two points. I wish Mr. Baldwin had spoken a little more about the Washington Memorial, because, of all the things in the City of Washington, that seemed to me to be the most impressive; the obelisk, 550 feet high, with no features—just a memorial to a great man. It set out to be that, and it did it. At first sight, this complete absence of features deprives it of scale; you do not realise the enormous size of it. Some things impress you at once with their great size, but you only have to live two or three days with this memorial to discover how much it exceeds all other monuments in size and simplicity. When you find

that the sunny side of it is a mass of pink, and the shadowy side is a mass of blue, you begin to realise it must be something rather large. And when you see clouds drifting across the top of this single obelisk, you feel that America has set out to commemorate her greatest man in a manner which combines greatness with simplicity.

The other thing I would mention is that Mr. Baldwin has opened to us a glimpse of Paradise; he has told us of a city where public men set out to make buildings that are as finely placed as possible, and that are as harmoniously designed in relation with each other as possible. I ask you to consider the reverse!

The PRESIDENT: I will now put to you the vote of thanks to Mr. Baldwin for his kindness in coming here and giving us this delightful discourse on Washington.

The vote was carried by acclamation.

Mr. BALDWIN briefly replied.

Mr. ALISTER G. MacDONALD [A.] writes:—Had time permitted I would have associated myself very warmly with the vote of thanks to Mr. Baldwin. He knows how much I appreciated his attention and kindness to me during my visit to Washington earlier this year. I would like to have told him publicly at Conduit Street how much I valued the spontaneous hospitality I received from the architects and the Chapters of the American Institute in the cities I visited across America. Much valuable interchange of ideas and pooling of experiences ought to take place between architects on either side of the water. My ideas were heartily reciprocated in the United States and from the various conversations I had some practical scheme can be evolved I think for much closer co-operation.

But to return to Mr. Baldwin's talk on Washington. I hope that the elevations of the buildings in the "Triangle" will be much more alive and full of character than they are in the models. I saw the models displayed (they were on show for a week) in the best ground floor windows of the big store on Pennsylvania Avenue. I saw the large drafting office working on the Washington Plan and Colonel Grant told me that they were in a few days' time expecting the House to vote another supply of ten million dollars to carry on the good work. A very high personage in the Treasury went out of his way to show me (and delighted in doing so) an official film which had been made and circulated describing to the layman the history of the plan of Washington and what was being done to it now.

Mr. Baldwin probably does not realise that we in this country are apt to look at town planning matters in the light of studies that may be carried out some day. It is of little value for us in London to criticise the details of existing Washington; what we must not lose sight of and what should be emphasised is the fact that the general public in America have been so educated both by their architects' work and their town planning propaganda that town planning in American cities is an actuality. We architects on this side have much to learn from this. Are we authoritative enough to be able to arrange for one of the best stores in London to give up its best show windows to display a plan of London for which the Government has already made a grant?



## Reviews

ANCIENT MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND.  
BY SIDNEY TOY [F.].

MIDLOTHIAN AND WEST LOTHIAN. *Tenth Report of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, with Inventory of Monuments.* 40. Edin. 1929. [[H.M. Stationery Office.] £1 12s. 6d.

This report of the Royal Commission deals with the

area examined is especially rich in ecclesiastical and secular monuments. It includes the churches of Dalmeny, Duddingston, and Kirkliston, all fine and ornate examples of twelfth century work; the collegiate churches of Roslin, Dalkeith, and Crichton; and the parish church of Linlithgow. But these counties are perhaps most remarkable for their wealth of castellated and domestic structures. These are of comparatively late date:



Photographs by P. C. Clayton

ROSLIN CHAPEL: VAULTING AT EAST END

From Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments: Midlothian and West Lothian  
Reproduced by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office

monuments and constructions of Midlothian and West Lothian, exclusive of the City of Edinburgh and also exclusive of Leith and its environs. The inventory embraces sepulchral monuments, fortified settlements, hut circles, Roman remains, and monuments of mediæval and Renaissance periods up to the year 1707. The

"The English invasions have left a deep mark on the monuments of our area, no secular building of a date earlier than 1400 remains in either county except the eastern tower of Crichton." And this tower, the nucleus of the castle, was built in the latter years of the fourteenth century. But they are none the less of the greatest

value and preserve features of exceptional interest. Craigmillar castle, Borthwick castle, Linlithgow Palace, and Caroline Park are outstanding examples.

Craigmillar castle and Crichton castle are described at considerable length. Crichton castle consists of a rectangular group of buildings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, inclosing a courtyard and incorporating in one of its sides an older tower. Craigmillar castle is

century is worthy of note—the prison. This designation is so often misapplied to chambers having no such purpose that two obviously genuine examples are worth quoting. At Dalhousie castle the prison is a small chamber in the original tower, and was approached only from the first floor. "From the first floor a mural stair wound downwards within the west wall of the wing to a low doorway, 3 feet  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches high and 1 foot  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches



LINLITHGOW PALACE: FOUNTAIN AND NORTH-WEST ANGLE

From Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments: Midlothian and West Lothian  
Reproduced by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office

of similar character, but that one of the sides of the courtyard is enclosed by a wall only. Borthwick castle, on the other hand, consists of a lofty tower or keep, and an irregularly shaped bailey within which the keep stands. The keep here, with its three tiers of vaulted chambers, is probably the most complete of the great fifteenth century keeps in Scotland.

One normal feature of a Scottish castle of the fifteenth

wide. The door opened out to the stair and not inwards to the prison, and was secured by a draw-bar in addition to other fastenings. The prison was a low chamber, entirely unlighted, 10 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 10 inches, ceiled with a pointed barrel vault and floored in timber at the springing level. In the wall opposite to the door is a latrine with seat, and in the soffit of the lintel a shaft for ventilation; beneath the timber floor and reached

from a trap-door in it lies the pit, of the same dimensions as the prison and about 10 feet deep." At Crichton castle the prison was in the basement of the old tower; it "is roofed with a segmental stone vault, and measures 6 feet 8 inches by 7 feet 2 inches. The entrance is 1 foot 11 inches broad and 2 feet 5 inches high, and has been secured by a strong door heavily barred; the sill is 6 feet above the floor. The only provision for light and air is a narrow opening penetrating upwards through the east wall."

Linlithgow Palace forms a rectangular group of buildings about 175 feet by 165 feet with a central courtyard. It dates principally from the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. From each angle of the courtyard graceful spiral stairways rise through each storey and terminate in embattled parapets. There is also a stairway in the middle of the north side and in the centre of the courtyard is a sculptured stone fountain of about 1635. This fine building is also fully described and well illustrated. Perhaps the most charming house of the smaller type noted is Caroline Park, built by Viscount Tarbat in 1685. It is in the form of a quadrangle enclosing a paved court with spiral stairways at the southern angles of the court. "It is the only structure so far noted in these inventories in which the contemporary panelling, modelled plaster work, and decorative paintings are at all complete and well preserved." The house is of exceptional value, not only historically on account of its unusually well preserved interior, but as a work of beauty in itself. Though quite a commodious house its builder refers to it in an inscription in Latin on the parapet as a cottage *tuguriolum*. "Riches heaped up" he says, "are worth nothing, laid out they are of service . . . Enter then guest, for lodging is now ours, by and by it will be another's, but whose afterwards I neither know nor care, for to no one is a house sure. Let us enjoy life therefore, while it lasts."

Dalmeny church, a beautiful and rich example of the twelfth century, is well illustrated in the text and its fine south doorway forms the frontispiece to the volume. The collegiate church at Roslin, commonly called Roslin chapel, is well described and profusely illustrated. Roslin chapel has not always received the credit it deserves. Burdened with the profusion of decoration from which it suffers its structural principles are not often appreciated. These features, such as the swing arches over the lintels crossing the aisles, and the vaulting of the eastern chapels, are properly noted.

It may be useful to call attention to two points. On page xlii of the introduction use is made of the French word *casemates*. There seems to be little justification for the employment of a word of this type, especially when it is not included in the glossary and is not used in the description of the building to which it is applied. The second point is more serious. In reference to the bells in the area, the report states, p. xlviii, "It should be added that this list of early bells is not necessarily exhaustive, as several bells are inaccessible and could not be examined for evidence of date or origin." Some bell-cots in isolated neighbourhoods where ladders are scarce certainly present difficulties, but very few indeed are

inaccessible if the investigator is really determined to examine the bell.

Eight stone bridges are noted in the report, including a foot bridge with a roadway 6 feet 6 inches wide. This crosses the Gala Water and was built in 1655.

In this volume the descriptions are thorough, and the scale drawings, pen drawings, and photographs profuse and excellent. The plans are well drawn and in the case of Borthwick castle sections through the building are given, a method of illustration which, if extended, would greatly augment the value of these inventories. How great is the value is forcibly shown by the fact that between the visit of the investigator in 1920 and the publication of the report one monument—Grantont castle—has been demolished entirely. The volume forms a most valuable contribution to the inventories of the historical monuments of Great Britain, and does great credit to all concerned in its production.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE. By Arthur Keen, F.R.I.B.A.  
40. London. 1930. (Ernest Benn, Ltd.) 21s.

In this book Mr. Arthur Keen has given us a comprehensive survey of the progress made towards the solution of the problem of Charing Cross Bridge. Beginning with a sketch of the planning of London, showing how it has been allowed to develop along the old irregular lines—which the adoption of Wren's plan would have done much to correct—he points out that even now the proper treatment of the large area south of the Thames between Westminster and the city would enable us to remedy many defects. The provision of a new bridge at Charing Cross must be held to be bound up with the replanning of this area, and any scheme which hinders or prevents the free development of the latter must be considered to have failed.

Some idea of the immense possibilities of the subject can be obtained from the many designs (reviewed by Mr. Keen) which from time to time have been put forward, up to the presentation in Parliament of an Official Scheme early this year. Many of these designs are fine architectural and town-planning conceptions, superior to the scheme submitted to Parliament, which from many points of view is one of the least satisfactory, architecture being employed merely to divert attention from obvious defects in street planning. This is manifest in the large model prepared for the House of Commons Committee.

It will be recalled that one of the arguments advanced in favour of the official plan was that no agreement had been reached by outside experts; of twenty or more plans published all differed in essentials and all failed to meet actual traffic requirements. On more than one occasion the promoters of the scheme declared that traffic considerations must come first. But what these traffic requirements actually are has not been disclosed. In fact, they seem still to be the subject of considerable uncertainty and conflict of opinion. Local authorities concerned were clearly not in agreement with the provisions of the official scheme, and it was precisely because the Select Committee of the House was of opinion that traffic requirements had not been met that the Bill was rejected.

No support for the scheme was forthcoming from any recognised Town Planning Authority.

Lord Crawford contributes an admirable preface, in which he points out that the authorities misconceive the issue in treating it as merely a road and railway problem. "Economically the project was bad. Town Planning pays. Where its claim is not conceded one meets the weaknesses inherent in the Charing Cross scheme—namely, the needless destruction of valuable property, the provision of inadequate recouplement, and the failure to develop adjacent areas."

Mr. Keen's exposition will prove invaluable to anyone who wishes to gain some understanding of a complex subject, on the satisfactory solution of which the future beauty of London will so largely depend. H. C. B.

#### NOTES BY MEMBERS OF THE SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEE.

##### BUILDING RESEARCH BULLETIN No. 8.

ULTRA-VIOLET WINDOW GLAZING. H. E. Beckett, B.Sc.  
[13 pp. H.M. Stationery Office. 4d. net.]

The Bulletin on ultra-violet window glazing, recently published by the Building Research Board, summarises existing information concerning the physical properties of this special type of glass and discusses the conditions under which it can best fulfil the purpose for which it has been designed.

In a preliminary section the nature of the sun's radiation is briefly considered and the physiological action of ultra-violet radiation upon the human body outlined. Ordinary glass is almost entirely opaque to the rays which are most potent in this respect, whereas the special glasses, by reason of their composition, can to a large extent transmit them. Attention is drawn to the fact that the commercial manufacture of these glasses dates from the production of "Vita" glass by Lamplough in England.

With regard to the decrease in ultra-violet transparency which occurs when the new glass is exposed to sunlight, evidence is quoted to show that the effect (usually known as "solarisation") is intimately connected with the presence of iron oxide in the glass. The deterioration is confined to the first few months, after which no further change occurs. With modern glasses of good repute a considerable degree of transparency is retained.

The common practice of testing glass for solarisation by exposure to the mercury arc is criticised on the grounds that such exposure can cause greater deterioration than does natural sunlight. A modification of the method which gives more satisfactory results is mentioned.

The final section deals with the use of ultra-violet glazing. In buildings designed specifically for the admission of ultra-violet radiation the usefulness of the new glass is unquestioned. It is pointed out that the radiation can be received in considerable quantity from the blue sky as well as from the sun and that a wide view of the sky should therefore be provided.

In schools, offices and dwelling houses, however, the value of the glass is less certain. In many instances windows are inadequate or completely screened from the sky by neighbouring buildings, and it is then clearly of no

importance to what extent their glass transmits ultra-violet radiation.

Even where a window of special glass is unobstructed calculation shows that in order to receive the radiation in appreciable quantity it is necessary to be near the window or in the direct rays of the sun. Whether the very small amounts of radiation found in other parts of the room can be of benefit to human beings is a question upon which medical evidence is needed.

#### STUDIES IN REINFORCED CONCRETE.

The Science Standing Committee desire to draw the attention of members to the fact that three pamphlets entitled "Studies in Reinforced Concrete," issued by the Building Research Department, have been received and placed in the Library for the information of members.

#### THE ORDNANCE SURVEY.

The Ordnance Department has sought the help of the Institute in deciding in what order the revision of the Ordnance Sheets shall proceed. It would be of great assistance if any member of the Institute who might discover any discrepancy in the Bench Marks in the locality where he is practising, would forward particulars to the Hon. Secretary of the Science Standing Committee.

## Correspondence

### SETTLING UP HONEYWOOD

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—“Lights on Architectural practice,” for which your JOURNAL largely exists, induces me to write the following few words.

You will remember that Shakespeare makes Polonius say to Laertes :

“This, above all : To thine own self be true ;  
And it must follow, as the night the day,  
Thou canst not then be false to any man.”

Which superb advice necessitates having principles, and to be true to them we need *tact*. So H. B. Creswell's serial, “Settling Up Honeywood,” shortly to be published in book form, will be found most helpful, both to the professional and lay reader, especially young architects, for it contains humorously told, most valuable hints for the tactful treatment of clients and others. Also are described the many varied characters, circumstances, legal points and strong human emotions and prejudices which must be encountered while building a home.

Typical characters of varying social position are vividly portrayed, with profound skill and lively sense of humour.—Obediently yours,

C. F. ANNESLEY VOYSEY [F.].

### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., the President of the Institute, has accepted the invitation of the Council of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to become a Vice-President.

## THE LIBRARIAN AND EDITOR.

Mr. Edward Julian Carter, B.A. (Cantab.), A.R.I.B.A., has been appointed Librarian and Editor of the Royal Institute in succession to Mr. Rudolf Dircks on the latter's retirement.

Mr. Carter, who is in his 29th year, was educated at Lancing, whence he proceeded in 1920 to Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he took an honours degree in History and was awarded the Donaldson Essay Prize for an essay on "The Renaissance." In 1923 he entered the Architectural Association School of Architecture, where he was awarded the Second Year Travelling Studentship and at the conclusion of the five years' course gained the School Diploma.

Mr. Carter was elected an Associate of the Royal Institute in April last.

## PRESERVATION OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The final meeting of the Representative Committee for the Preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral was held at the Deanery on Monday, 20 October, when the tenth and final reports of the Works Committee were received. Dean Inge presided, and there were also present Canon Alexander, the Archdeacon of London, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Lord Mayor, Sir Mervyn Macartney, Lord Ullswater, Sir Basil Mott, Colonel Sir Charles Morgan, Mr. E. C. Trench, Captain C. S. Peach, Sir Lewis Dibdin, Sir Alfred Bower, and Mr. H. T. A. Dashwood.

The following statement, signed by the Dean, was issued on Tuesday:—

The Representative Committee, at its final meeting yesterday, received from the Works Committee its tenth report and also, in addition, its final report of the work done for the preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral. This final report gives clearly and fully an account of the history and character of the work which has been carried out. The Representative Committee offer their most cordial thanks to Sir Basil Mott, Sir George Humphreys, Mr. E. C. Trench, Colonel Sir Charles Morgan, and Captain C. S. Peach, the members of the Works Committee who, under the chairmanship of Sir Basil Mott, have devoted their great abilities, entirely gratuitously and with unceasing care, to the task entrusted to them. The Representative Committee also desire to express their strong sense of obligation to the late Sir Aston Webb, who served on our committee and attended, with great benefit to the work, the meetings of the Works Committee until his much regretted death. These thanks are offered on behalf not only of themselves, but of the great City and Empire of which St. Paul's Cathedral is a sacred treasure. The Representative Committee wish further to express their appreciation of the special services rendered by the Cathedral Treasurer, Canon Alexander; the Cathedral Architect, Sir Mervyn Macartney; Mr. E. W. Bolwell, the Clerk of the Works; and Mr. W. G. Allen, the Assistant Architect in charge of the works.

## A NEW INSTITUTE IN LONDON.

It is announced that the University of London has taken steps to bring to fruition a proposal, made by Lord Lee of Fareham, for the foundation of an Institute for the study of the History of Art and for the training of art critics and experts. Accommodation is to be provided for such an institute on the Bloomsbury site, and a University Chair in the History of Art has been instituted,

the holder of which will also act as Director of the Institute. The generosity of Mr. Samuel Courtauld and Sir Joseph Duveen has been an important factor in rendering these arrangements possible.

The announcement by the University of London is in the following terms:

The Universities have for some time been considering a proposal put forward by Lord Lee of Fareham for the foundation of an institute for the study of the History of Art in all its branches, and for the training of art critics and experts. Lord Lee pointed out that, although London in its museums and galleries possesses a wealth of material for such studies, the facilities for the training of students are conspicuously meagre; and that in this respect England is at a great disadvantage as compared with other countries.

A committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Lee, was set up to consider the question,\* and, acting on their recommendations, the Senate and courts have now resolved to take steps to bring the idea to fruition. Accommodation is to be provided for an institute on the site which is to be developed for University purposes at Bloomsbury. A committee to frame a scheme of management has been set up; and a new University Chair in the History of Art has been instituted. The professor holding this chair will also act as director of the institute; and, though it will not be possible for him to enter fully on his duties until some progress has been made with the building, it is hoped that his services will be available before then to assist the University in planning the institute and in framing courses of instruction.

This course has been rendered possible mainly through the generosity of Mr. Samuel Courtauld, who has not only undertaken responsibility for the entire cost of building and equipping the institute, but has further guaranteed, in certain contingencies, a portion of the endowment which will be necessary to finance the staff and administrative expenses. In recognition of this far-seeing and decisive benefaction, it is proposed that the building shall be named "The Courtauld Institute of Art."

Sir Joseph Duveen has also shown a keen and sympathetic interest in the scheme, and with characteristic generosity has promised £20,000 towards the endowment fund—thus notably increasing the debt which the world of art owes to his enlightened support.

As a result of these great contributions, which will provide the adequate housing of a new school and perhaps a half of its necessary endowment, it is confidently hoped that the future of the institute will be reasonably secured and that, in the two or three years which must elapse before the buildings can be completed and the courses made available for students, the remaining funds may be raised by private effort. For example, it is suggested that such important items as the endowment of a Professorial Chair, and the equipment of the art library, might be provided by, and named after, individual benefactors who, in this manner, would become prominently identified with the scheme.

Meanwhile Sir Martin Conway, M.P., has generously undertaken to present to the institute, when in being, his important collection of photographs and other productions of works of art—a most welcome and valuable gift.

Lord Lee of Fareham has further intimated to the Senate that, in the event of the Department and Institute, as projected in his memorandum, being successfully and permanently established, he proposes to bequeath to the University (upon the death of Lady Lee and himself) the bulk of his collection of pictures and other works of art; the said collection to be housed in the galleries of the Courtauld Institute of Art and to be made available in perpetuity for the use and benefit of the students (on similar lines to the Fogg Collection at Harvard) and for the enjoyment of the general public.

\*The Provisional Committee first met in 1928 and has been composed as follows:—Lord Lee of Fareham (Chairman), Sir Gregory Foster, Dr. Edwin Deller, Professors Ernest Gardner, A. E. Richardson, and Henry Tonks; Sir Martin Conway, Sir Robert Witt, Mr. Samuel Courtauld, and Mr. W. G. Constable.



## Allied Societies

*(The attention of Members of the Allied Societies is particularly called to these pages)*

### SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

The opening General Meeting of the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors was held at Sheffield University on 16 October 1930, at which Mr. W. G. Buck [F.] delivered his Presidential Address.

In the course of his Address Mr. Buck said:—

#### OFFICIAL ARCHITECTURE.

One of the most vital questions in the architectural world to-day is the position and influence of official or salaried architects. The practising architect can only look upon the tendency to employ official architects to design public and semi-public buildings required by a government, a municipality, a county or a district as a menace to his existence.

This menace to independent practice is now being carried further than the work of elected public bodies. Large limited liability companies are being formed for the purpose of carrying on the trade of builders. These companies are often controlled by financiers who know nothing about the crafts and science of building, but they employ a building manager and an architect. They are ready then to inform clients (some of whom are large companies controlled or partly controlled by the same financiers) that there is no need to employ a practising architect as they are in a position to do everything from making the first sketch plan to completing the building.

In the operations of these bodies which have the spending of money collected by way of rates and money borrowed on the security of the ratepayers' property, there is, in addition to the question of beauty of proportion and design, the consideration of economy or extravagance, and in saying this I do not suggest that it would be wise to delete from a building anything that is necessary or advisable for its efficiency for the function for which it is required, or for its beauty as an asset to the dignity of its surroundings, but there is often a considerable margin as between buildings of equal perfection and usefulness in general economy of design and construction and this, I think, is more likely to be obtained as the result of competitive designs than by having plans prepared in a municipal or government office.

The community will sooner or later find that in this municipalised architecture and building they are not always getting the best or the best value for their money and, if there is a consequent reaction, that independent architect may again be in a position to show the public which is the best way to obtain the most satisfactory buildings. Until then the present methods must have an anti-stimulating effect that will tend to destroy the ambition of the profession and cast a shadow over the history of architecture of the period when it comes to be written.

The salaried architect may be quite equal in education, training, ability and imagination, but the routine work, the preparation for, and attendance at, committee meetings absorb a large amount of time. The opinions of the chairman have to be considered, the criticisms of a truculent member of the committee have to be anticipated, two or three members of the committee may be amateur architects and their influence will have to be resisted.

In some cases the enormous amount of work will make it impossible for him to give it much personal supervision and the work will have to be left in the hands of assistants. These assistants may be, and frequently are, architects of equal ability but they are responsible only to their chief, and the work they do will never have any recognised connection with their names.

If, like the official lawyer, the official architect has taken a definite position in the operation of local and national government, it is up to all the members of the profession to endeavour to procure, that those accepting responsible positions shall be efficiently educated and trained for the work they will be called upon to do, that they shall be adequately remunerated for the services they render, and that so much work shall not be imposed upon any one man as to make it impossible for him to give the best in his power to the community which he serves.

#### COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND.

I have attended two conferences of the C.P.R.E. this year, one in London in January and the other at Welwyn last week. I think the movement is making some progress in the direction of increasing the interest of the public in the subject, or perhaps I should say obtaining the interest of increasing numbers in it.

On broad general principles these conferences are generally fairly unanimous but, as soon as they approach details, the views of delegates are very varied. When I speak of general principles I mean, a resolution such as, "That this conference pledges itself to use every endeavour to prevent the spoilage and disfiguration of beauty spots in rural districts" would have unanimous support. When you discuss how this resolution should be followed up, some will advocate moral suasion, others that we should approach Parliament for powers to give effect to the resolution, and when you discuss details of the powers to be asked for you find some advocating that no building should be allowed in certain areas, others that building should be limited and restricted; from this you get by easy stages to various methods of limiting building, and it becomes apparent that the proposals will, if enforced, increase the value of one man's property and depreciate that of another, and this in turn will lead to a lengthy discussion on the equity of the compensation of one, by the other; and as this is much too technical for a conference meeting it has to be relegated to expert valuers and arbitrators and we pass on to "Restriction of Building." In this we review the questions of the "approval of elevations," the materials suitable for building in different districts, the general colour scheme, stone, bricks, plaster, slates, tiles, asbestos sheets, green, red or white paint, etc. etc., upon all of which different people have different opinions and views.

I think the most important matter is whether we should try and obtain restrictive legislation and, if so, along what lines we should pursue it. I have spoken to one or two large landowners and the suggestion that they must not be allowed to cut down their own trees without obtaining permission from some inspector is something like telling a farmer that he must not gather his harvest. An attempt to procure legislation to "preserve" the countryside may easily alienate many of our most helpful supporters.

All things considered, I think the most useful function of the C.P.R.E. is to continue to instruct public opinion and to advise and guide local authorities and others as far as possible in the best methods for the preservation of rural scenery and the prevention of spoilage and disfiguration of the countryside.

#### ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

I should like to say a few words about St. Paul's Cathedral. In the summer of 1924, anyone who had walked round it and through it, might well be pardoned for thinking it was one of the most massive and substantial buildings he had ever seen, and yet within a few months it was scheduled as a dangerous structure. A committee, consisting of the greatest experts on

architecture and engineering, was selected and their reports did not in any way alleviate the national anxiety as to the condition of the structure.

The committee prepared a scheme for the repair and consolidation of these piers and for encircling and holding together the dome, and now aver that the building is stronger and more stable than it has ever previously been.

After being practically closed to the public for six or seven years, the Cathedral was formally reopened on 25 June 1930, the King and Queen taking a prominent part in the service.

I think many will devoutly pray that the recent work of restoration is as good, sound and durable as the members of the committee themselves believe it to be; and that the whole British nation will greatly rejoice that this great national monument has been saved for them and for their children.

#### R.I.B.A. DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

It has been suggested that I say a few words about the R.I.B.A. Development Scheme.

I need not remind you that the main object of the reopening of the Licentiate'ship is to bring into corporate membership of the R.I.B.A. all those members of the Allied Societies who are at present outside. If this object is achieved, the result will be an immense strengthening of the links which bind the R.I.B.A. and the Allied Societies. If their members are also members of the R.I.B.A. (and if at the same time practically all members of the Allied Societies), they will become in fact what they already are in spirit, the local branches of the R.I.B.A. There will be a complete community of spirit, constitution and aim, which cannot fail to be of immense benefit to the architectural profession.

In addition to the members of the allied societies, there is, of course, a considerable number of qualified architects in the country who are at present unattached to the R.I.B.A. or to Allied Societies. Under the new by-laws they are eligible for the Licentiate'ship, and it is hoped that all of them will seek to enter the class. The R.I.B.A. Council, with the cordial agreement of the Allied Societies Conference, have decided that no one is to be elected to the Licentiate'ship from the province of an Allied Society unless his application has the definite approval of the Council of the Society concerned. Only in this way, it is felt, can the status of membership of the R.I.B.A. be adequately safeguarded.

I need not emphasise the fact that there is no question of lowering standards in admitting candidates to the reopened class. It is a question of getting into the R.I.B.A., men who are bona-fide architects practising under the same principles as the present members, who have been properly trained as architects, who possess ability and experience which will enable them to do credit to their membership, and whose personal character is above reproach. It is only to men of this type that membership is open.

Our main object and goal is the registration of architects and the consolidation and unification of the profession by Act of Parliament.

To this end it is of supreme importance to add to the membership of the R.I.B.A. all architects who are properly qualified, and show that there is a large and united body behind the desire for registration.

A vote of thanks to the President was proposed by Mr. J. Lancashire [L.] (Vice-President), and seconded by Mr. J. M. Jenkinson [J.].

#### THE ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BOARD OF VICTORIA.

##### REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS.

At the last meeting of the Architects' Registration Board of Victoria, a resolution was recorded agreeing to accept corporate membership of the R.I.B.A. as evidence of sufficient qualification for registration under the Architects' Registration Act of Victoria.

#### LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

##### NORTH WALES ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

At the end of September the Society held another of their summer excursions, the party having been invited to the district of Llanfairfechan to inspect various work which had been carried out by Mr. H. L. North, F.R.I.B.A., and the late Mr. Kennedy. An enjoyable afternoon was spent, for the most part in the inspection of Mr. North's work, which was found to be refreshing and instructive, particularly his treatment of the small Chapel recently erected, but barely completed, in connection with St. Winifred's School. The bold colouring of the ceiling against the ivory white of the walls was very striking. The party were afterwards entertained to tea by Mr. and Mrs. North.

The last excursion in connection with the Society was made to Howell's School, Denbigh, where an inspection was made of the large extensions which have just been completed to the designs of Sir Aston Webb and Son of London. The members were conducted over the works by Mr. Cameron, representing the architects, and Miss Robinson, the Principal, who gave every facility to the visitors for full inspection and afterwards entertained them to tea. At the close of the meeting the members passed a vote of condolence to Mr. Maurice Webb and his family on the death of Sir Aston Webb.

## Obituary

### LADY WEBB.

We regret to have to report the death of Lady Webb, widow of Sir Aston Webb, G.C.V.O., C.B., R.A., which occurred at her home on Thursday, 30 October. It will be recalled that it is just over two months since Sir Aston Webb died, and sincere sympathy will be extended to the members of his family in their double bereavement.

#### J. A. CHESTON [F.]

Mr. John Allford Cheston, F.R.I.B.A., who died suddenly at the end of July, at the age of forty-one, was Surveyor to the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem, and, in association with Mr. C. E. Elcock, F.R.I.B.A., was responsible for the erection of the new Bethlem Hospital opened by H.M. the Queen during the summer of this year.

Mr. Cheston, after leaving Haileybury, became a student at the Architectural Association Schools, and was articled to Mr. T. E. Collcutt, past President of the Royal Institute. In 1911 he joined his father, the late Mr. Horace Cheston, F.R.I.B.A., in practice in Tudor Street, E.C.

War service in the H.A.C. and the Royal Fusiliers interrupted his architectural career. After a lengthy experience on the Western Front, in the course of which he won the Military Cross for gallantry and attained the rank of Captain, Mr. Cheston resumed practice in 1919. His return coincided with the death of his father, to whose business he succeeded. It was also in succession to his father that he was appointed Surveyor to the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem. Father and son maintained their association with these Hospitals for an aggregate of thirty years. Mr. Cheston was elected a Fellow on 16 June 1919.

In the course of his career Mr. Cheston was concerned with the erection of several interesting buildings. While serving his articles he was engaged upon the rebuilding of the Savoy Hotel. Later, when in practice in his own account, he carried out many important improvements and extensions at the Bethlem Hospital, Lambeth, and at the King Edward's Schools in London and at Witley, Surrey. He was responsible for the erection of various new banking premises, and for a number of private residences (notably at Hazlemoor, High Wycombe,

and Framlingham) and accomplished an interesting and considerable piece of restoration work at Marks Tey Hall, Essex.

His last labours, however, were the most extensive he undertook. In 1925 he was engaged with Mr. C. E. Elcock as joint architect for the erection of the New Bethlem Hospital at Monk's Orchard, Croydon, and it was only a fortnight after the Royal opening of the new institution, in July last, that Mr. Cheston contracted an illness which rapidly developed into pneumonia and proved fatal.

#### EDWIN RIDDELL KENNEDY [F.].

The sudden death of Edwin Kennedy came as a shock of great poignancy, especially to those of us who were so closely associated with him on the Council of the Ulster Society of Architects. Two days before his death I met him in the street, and we had a long conversation about the proposed School of Architecture at Queen's University, Belfast, a matter of deep interest to both of us. He then seemed to be his usual lively buoyant self, eagerly looking forward to the coming winter session of our Society. The day before his death he was out in his car visiting his various country jobs. The ensuing morning, when preparing for the journey to town from his home at The Spa, Ballynahinch, the effort needed to crank his car seemed to overtax his strength, and returning to his sitting-room, he quietly passed away.

Tragic as was the suddenness of his death, there emerges a feeling other than that of tragedy. There is a poignant sublimity of a call that comes in the very midst of a life of action, when the plough has to be left in the unfinished furrow.

He seemed to be in the prime of life and with many years of usefulness ahead of him, but his war experiences had left their mark on him.

He served with the Ulster Division in France as Captain in the 8th Royal Irish Rifles, and on leaving the Army in 1919, he joined Mr. J. S. Munce, M.Inst.C.E., in a partnership which proved to be a very happy one.

Only recently he had completed his two years of office as President of the Ulster Society of Architects. He had been our Society's representative on the Council of the Royal Institute at Conduit Street, and on the Allied Societies' Conference. At the time of his death he was a member of the Council of the Ulster Society and of several of its committees. Amongst the various works he was engaged on immediately before the end came were a number of new schools for the North Antrim Regional Education Committee.

We mourn the loss of a loyal and unselfish friend and colleague, and our sincere sympathy goes out to his wife and son in their bereavement.

J. S.

#### ARCHITECTS' GOLFING SOCIETY.

The Society, by the invitation of the President, Sir Banister Fletcher, held its first meeting at the Northwood Golf Club, Middlesex, on 3 October. The weather was perfect and the course in excellent condition.

The morning round was a Medal score for the Selby Cup, which has been transferred from the A.A. Golf Section to the new Society. Although the course was at full stretch some good scores were returned. L. E. C. Simpson (12) was the winner with a net score of 75. Stanley Heath (scr.), 77, and H. Ashwell (1), 78, were the runners-up.

In the afternoon a round against bogey was played for silver cigarette cases presented by the President. The winners were H. Ashwell (1), 1 down; H. Chalton Brad-

shaw (18), 3 down. The day was most enjoyable, and the Golfing Society received an excellent send-off.

A business meeting to arrange future fixtures will shortly be held at the R.I.B.A., of which all golf members will receive notice.

W. H. ANSELL, *Hon. Sec.*

#### ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

By kind permission of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr. Arthur E. Henderson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., R.B.A., will deliver his lecture on "The Town Walls and Castle of Conway, North Wales," at No. 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1, on Wednesday, 26 November 1930, at 8 p.m. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides and many measured drawings.

Also, there will be an exhibition of Mr. Henderson's drawings of the Restoration of the Temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus for the model being prepared by the British Museum.

The meeting is open to visitors who are interested, and members are invited to bring their friends.

#### AUSTRALIAN ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' CLUB (IN LONDON).

Australian students are advised that a Club has been formed for the purpose of facilitating study both in England and on the Continent. The Club meets at intervals, when matters of interest are discussed for the mutual benefit of the members. All Australians are invited to join, and further particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Club, Mr. Eric Garthside, 6 Alberos Gardens, Golders Green, London, N.W.11.

#### ELECTION OF STUDENTS R.I.B.A.

The following were elected as Students at the meeting of the Council R.I.B.A. held on 20 October 1930.

- ARTHUR : KATHLEEN HUTTON, Glentworth, Airdrie, Lanarkshire.  
 ASHTON : ROBERT, 26 Linton Road, Shoeburyness, Essex.  
 BRANDON-JONES, JOHN, The Poplars, Berkhamsted, Herts.  
 BRANDT : JACK BERNARD, Oakbank, Church Stretton, Shropshire.  
 BROWN : AUSTEN KIRKUP, 16 Valebrook Avenue, Sunderland.  
 BROWN : GEORGE HENRY, 9 Warblers Road, Holloway, London, N.7.  
 CAIRNS : JAMES BROWN, 19 Burlington Avenue, Glasgow, W.2.  
 CARDEW : GEORGE EDWIN, 41 Canonbie Road, Honor Oak, London, S.E.23.  
 COATES : UDOLPHUS AYLMER, 55 Ennismore Street, Burnley.  
 DEVEREUX : ALAN HENRY, Gunton Cliff, Lowestoft.  
 FAIRWEATHER : WILLIAM JOHN, "Glengarry," Stepps, Glasgow.  
 FERNANDES : JOHN BERCHMANS, 58 Khota's Oort, Girgaum, Bombay, India.  
 GASCOIGNE : ALICE ROSE, 9 Palgrave Road, London, W.12.  
 HAIGH : MARTIN WILLIAM, Cornerways, Carden Road, Bromley, Kent.  
 HART : REGINALD STUART, 52 Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7.  
 HEWITSON : THOMAS TUNSTALL, Fairfield, The Serpentine, Blundellsands.  
 HEYMANN : HENRY BERNARD, 625 Pretorius Street, Pretoria, South Africa.  
 HICKS : JOSEPH KENNETH, "Belmont," Church Green Road, Bletchley, Bucks.  
 HILL : FRANK OSBORNE EVERSLIGH, 46 Clovelly Road, Hornsey, London, N.8.



HILL : LESLIE HOWARD, 33 Drummond Place, Edinburgh.  
 HUTCHESON : WILLIAM ROBERT, Annandale, Cross Park Road, Berkhamsstead, Herts.  
 INGLIS : COLIN WILLIAM ANDERSON, c/o Lloyds Bank, Queens Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 JUDD : KENNETH WILLIAM, 17 Victoria Grove, Kensington, London, W.8.  
 KENT : ERIC CECIL, "Finnerdale," Ashford, Middlesex.  
 LINDSAY : ROBERT GOVAN, Cranford, Seafeld Drive, Ayr, N.B.  
 MARSH : STANLEY GEORGE ROFF, Rosendale, Chelmsford, Essex.  
 MARWICK : THOMAS WALLER, 7 Lansdowne Place, Brunswick Square, London, W.C.1.  
 MAY : PERCY JOHN, 23 Queensdown Road, Clapton, London, E.5.  
 MEWTON : GEOFFREY HARLEY, c/o The Union Bank of Australia, 71 Cornhill, E.C.3.  
 MITCHELL : ALLAN HAWTHORN, 32 Kensington Gardens Square, London, W.2.  
 MOLTENO : MALCOLM CHRISTIAN, 46 Burnham Court, London, W.2.  
 MORENA : NOSHIR BURJORJI, 16th Bhivandivala Terrace, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, India.  
 NORIE : DOROTHY MARION, Pine Hill, Camberley, Surrey.  
 PARKER : ROBERT GEOFFREY, "Nunclose," Mount Pleasant, Oxton, Birkenhead.  
 PEARCE : PHILLIP FOSTER, c/o Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.  
 PYM : JOHN, Foxwold, Brasted, Kent.  
 RYDER : MARGERY JULIA, 82 Vincent Square, London, S.W.1.  
 SKINNER : RUSSELL THOMAS FRANCIS, Toutley Hall, Wokingham, Berks.  
 SMITH : DAVID REEKIE, 8 Heyburn Crescent, Glasgow, W.1.  
 SMITH : LIONEL SOUDEN, 80 Eltham Road, London, S.E.12.  
 THOMAS : MARION PAULINE HARTLAND, 10 John Street, Bristol.  
 THOMAS : MARK HARTLAND, 10 John Street, Bristol.  
 THUILL : DONALD ALLEN, 19 Elliston Road, Redland, Bristol.  
 ULLMANN, EUGENIE DOROTHY, 31 Bernaid Street, London, W.C.1.  
 WHALLEY : JAMES MILLAR, 32 Katharine Avenue, Glasgow, S.W.1.  
 WINGATE : MICHAEL MELVILL FENTON, 26 Bark Place, Bayswater, W.2.  
 WORMALD : ERIC, 6 Lawnswood Gardens, Far Headingley, Leeds.  
 WRIGHT : HENRY MYLES, 7 Gosforth Villas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

#### R.I.B.A. MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIPS FUND.

The Chairman of the R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships Committee wishes to bring to the notice of members of the R.I.B.A. in London and Middlesex the urgent needs of the R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships Fund. The Fund, except for a small capital, is entirely dependent upon annual subscriptions.

Whole-hearted support is given by the R.I.B.A. Allied Societies throughout the country, and during 1929 a sum of £301 13s. 6d. was provided by them. Members of the R.I.B.A. in London and Middlesex, who cannot support the scheme through an Allied Society, are asked to support the Fund by individual subscriptions.

While there is a great financial depression in London and the surrounding districts, there is a still greater depression throughout the rest of the country. Members in the provinces would feel encouraged in the efforts

they are making if they knew that the Fund was strongly supported by R.I.B.A. members in London and Middlesex.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Secretary to the Board of Architectural Education, Royal Institute of British Architects, 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

#### THE R.I.B.A. STATUTORY EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN LONDON.

Two candidates presented themselves for the recent R.I.B.A. Statutory Examination for candidates for the office of District Surveyor, and one candidate, Mr. Samuel G. Skrimshire, was successful in the Examination.

## Notices

#### THE SECOND GENERAL MEETING.

The Second General Meeting of the Session 1930-31 will be held on Monday, 17 November 1930, at 8 p.m. for the following purposes :—

To read the Minutes of the First General Meeting, held on Monday, 3 November 1930; formally to admit members attending for the first time since their election.

To read the following paper: "Public Control of Building: The Position in 1930," by Mr. A. N. C. Shelley.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF THE R.I.B.A.

##### THE LICENTIATE CLASS.

The revised Bye-laws of the Royal Institute of British Architects have received the approval of His Majesty's Privy Council, and applications may now be sent in for membership of the R.I.B.A. in the Licentiate Class. Full information and the necessary forms will be sent on application being made to the Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1

#### THE ROYAL GOLD MEDAL.

The Council propose to submit to His Majesty the King the name of Sir Edwin Cooper, A.R.A. [F.], as a fit recipient of the Royal Gold Medal for the year 1931.

#### ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP.

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 2 February 1931, they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 6 December 1930.

#### LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP.

The attention of Licentiates is called to the provisions of Section IV, Clause 4 (b) and (c), of the Supplemental Charter of 1925. Licentiates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship can obtain full particulars on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A., stating the clause under which they propose to apply for nomination.

## OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS.

Members contemplating applying for appointments overseas are recommended to communicate with the Secretary R.I.B.A., who will supply them with any available information respecting conditions of employment, cost of living, climatic conditions, etc.

## THE R.I.B.A. LONDON ARCHITECTURE MEDAL, 1930.

The attention of members is drawn to the Form of Nomination and the conditions, subject to which the award will be made, for a building completed within the County of London during the three years ending 31 December 1930, issued separately with the current number of the JOURNAL. Any member of the Royal Institute is at liberty to nominate any building for consideration by the Jury.

The Nomination Forms should be returned to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than 28 February 1931.

The Medal for the building completed between 1927 and 1929 will be presented to Messrs. Adams, Holden and Pearson, F.R.I.B.A., for the London Underground Electric Railway Companies' Premises, Broadway, Westminster, at the General Meeting of the R.I.B.A. to be held on 19 January 1931.

## NEW BUILDING MATERIALS AND PREPARATIONS.

The Science Standing Committee wish to draw attention to the fact that information in the records of the Building Research Station, Garston, Watford, is freely available to any member of the architectural profession and suggest that architects would be well advised, when considering the use of new materials and preparations of which they have had no previous experience, to apply to the director for any information he can impart regarding their properties and application.

## Competitions

## BERMONDSEY: PROPOSED MEDICAL CLINIC.

The Bermondsey Borough Council invite architects to submit, in open competition, designs for a new Medical Clinic to be erected in Tower Bridge Road.

Premiums: £150, £100 and £50.

Last day for receiving designs: 10 January 1931.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application (before 6 December 1930) to Mr. E. Goff Clark, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Spa Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E.16. Deposit £2.

(Conditions have not yet been received.)

## BURTON-ON-TRENT: PROPOSED COUNCIL SCHOOL.

The Burton-on-Trent Local Education Authority invite architects to submit, in open competition, designs for a new Council School for approximately 800 children, to be erected on a site in Clarence Street.

Assessor: Mr. H. T. Buckland [F.].

Premiums: £150, £100 and £50.

Last day for receiving designs: 30 November 1930.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. L. E. Burgess, Secretary and Director of Education, Education Offices, Guild Street, Burton-on-Trent. Deposit £1.

## GUILDFORD: PROPOSED CATHEDRAL.

The Guildford Cathedral Committee invite architects who have been engaged in the building of cathedrals or churches to submit drawings and illustrations of their works; or a design for a cathedral. Not more than three sets of drawings may be sent, all to be contained in one large portfolio. Architects who have not been engaged in the actual execution of such works, but have studied and designed ecclesiastical buildings, may submit similar portfolios of drawings or designs.

The Committee, with the assistance of Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., F.S.A. [F.], will select a limited number of architects for the Final Competition, who will each receive Five Hundred guineas, whether the design is accepted or not, but the Committee will be free to accept or reject any or all of such designs.

Portfolios must be sent in on or before 30 November 1930, addressed to The Venerable the Archdeacon of Surrey, The Diocesan Office, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Guildford.

## NORWICH: PROPOSED NEW FIRE STATION.

The Norwich Corporation invite architects practising in Norwich or the County of Norfolk to submit, in competition, designs for a new Fire Station, to be erected on a site in Bethel Street.

Assessor: Mr. Robert Atkinson [F.].

Premiums: £100, £75, £50 and £25.

Last day for receiving designs: 1 February 1931.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. Noel B. Rudd, Town Clerk, Guildhall, Norwich. Deposit £1 1s.

## SCARBOROUGH: NEW SCHOOL.

The Scarborough Education Committee invite architects to submit, in open competition, designs for a new School to be erected in Seamer Road.

Assessor: Mr. Morris Thompson [F.].

Premiums: £100, £60 and £40.

Last day for receiving designs: 17 January 1931.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application (before 17 November 1930) to Mr. R. Underwood, Director of Education, Education Offices, Huntress Row, Scarborough. Deposit £1 1s.

(Conditions have not yet been received.)

## Members' Column

## PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Mr. J. W. Farmer, F.R.I.B.A., is concluding his partnership in the firm of Lauriston Conder, Follett and Farmer, of Buenos Aires, as from December 31 and is returning to England at the end of November to resume practice.

## PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

ASSOCIATE, age 29, ten years' school and office experience, seeks post in or near London with view to partnership, capital available.—Apply Box 2,110, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

## SECRETARY RECOMMENDED.

Messrs. Easton and Robertson wish to recommend their Secretary, who has been with them for eight years, and is leaving their employment consequent upon the amalgamation of the firm of Easton and Robertson with that of Edwin T. and E. Stanley Hall. Particulars at 54, Bedford Square, W.C. Telephone Number, Museum 8121.

## OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.

MEMBER offers furnished Office Accommodation in "The Temple" on moderate terms. Suit Junior commencing practice. Or London address for provincial firm.—Write Box 2,810, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

## Minutes I

SESSION 1930-1931.

At a Special General Meeting held on Monday, 20 October, 1930, at 8 p.m.

Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The attendance book was signed by 26 Fellows (including 15 members of Council), 19 Associates (including 3 members of Council), 6 Licentiates (including 4 members of Council), and a large number of visitors.

The President explained that at the International Congress of Architects recently held in Budapest, Mr. George Oakley Totten, one of the American delegates, gave a very interesting account of the "Development of the City of Washington," illustrated by lantern slides. Mr. Frank C. Baldwin, the Secretary of the American Institute of Architects, also attended the Congress, and at the invitation of the R.I.B.A. consented to show the slides in London.

The President then called upon Mr. F. C. Baldwin to address the meeting.

Mr. Baldwin, having exhibited and described the lantern slides, a vote of thanks, moved by Dr. Raymond Unwin [F.], and seconded by Mr. H. V. Lanchester [F.], was passed by acclamation, and was briefly responded to.

The proceedings closed at 9.35 p.m.

## Minutes II

SESSION 1930-1931.

At the Opening General Meeting of the Session, 1930-1931, held on Monday, 3 November, 1930, at 8.30 p.m.

Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The attendance book was signed by 50 Fellows (including 28 members of Council), 26 Associates (including 3 members of Council), 7 Licentiates (including 2 members of Council), 3 Hon. Associates, 1 Hon. Corr. Member, and a large number of visitors.

The Minutes of the Ordinary General Meeting held on 16 June, 1930, having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed, and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of:

Sir Aston Webb, G.C.V.O., C.B., P.P.R.A., F.S.A., elected Associate 1874, Fellow 1883, President R.I.B.A. 1902-1904. Awarded the Royal Gold Medal 1905.

And it was Resolved that the regrets of the Institute for his loss be entered on the Minutes and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to his relatives.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President:

Mr. Arthur M. Woodward, M.A., F.S.A. [Hon. Associate].

Mr. Walter Brand [Fellow].

Mr. O. Howard-Leicester [Associate].

Miss Olwen Vaughan [Associate].

The President delivered the Inaugural Address of the Session.

On the motion of the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D., M.A., Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, seconded by Sir John Simpson, K.B.E., Past President, a vote of thanks to the President for his address was passed by acclamation. The President briefly expressed his acknowledgments.

The President announced that the Council propose to submit to His Majesty the King the name of Sir Edwin Cooper, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., as a fit recipient of the Royal Gold Medal for 1931.

The President briefly alluded to the photographs exhibited in the Meeting Room of the drawings by Sir Christopher Wren deposited in the Library of All Souls, Oxford, and recently brought to light through the joint efforts of Mr. Arthur T. Bolton, Editor of the Wren Society and the Librarian at All Souls. The President expressed the thanks of the Royal Institute to these gentlemen for the opportunity of examining the photographs.

The meeting terminated at 9.40 p.m.

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11 the following candidates for membership were elected at the Council Meeting held on Monday, 3 November 1930.

## AS HON. FELLOWS (2).

DERBY: THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

MACDONALD: THE RT. HON. JAMES RAMSAY, M.P.

## AS HON. ASSOCIATES (2).

ORPEN: MAJOR SIR WILLIAM, R.A., R.I., R.O.I., LL.D.

PARTRIDGE: SIR BERNARD.

## AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBER (1).

KOHN: ROBERT D., President, The American Institute of Architects. (New York City.)

## AS FELLOWS (45).

Archer: Herbert Humbley, P.A.S.I. [A. 1912]. (Southport.)

Ballantyne: Cedric Heise [A. 1903]. (Melbourne.)

Banks: Percy Harold, P.A.S.I. [A. 1920]. (Brighton.)

Berry: Arthur Gilbert [A. 1920]. (Norwich.)

Brand: Walter [A. 1896]. (Leicester.)

Burgoin: Stephen [A. 1908].

Charlewood: George Edward [A. 1920]. (Newcastle-on-Tyne.)

Coates: Harold Fenwick [A. 1918]. (Melbourne.)

Dicksee: Harold John Hugh [A. 1918].

Dyke: David Nicholas, O.B.E. [A. 1908].

Fowell: Joseph Charles [A. 1914]. (Sydney.)

Fraser: Bright [A. 1922]. (Shanghai.)

Hicks: Henry Leicester [A. 1908]. (Newcastle-on-Tyne.)

Hubbard: George Edward [A. 1922]. (Lahore.)

Leith: George Esslemont Gordon [A. 1907]. (Johannesburg.)

Lorne: Francis [A. 1913].

Love: Robert Maclaren [A. 1920]. (New Delhi.)

Miller: Stanley Russell [A. 1914]. (Northwood.)

Mitchell: George Angus, P.A.S.I. [A. 1921]. (Aberdeen.)

Mortimer: Allan Lee [A. 1919]. (Lucknow.)

Moss: Harold Edward [A. 1912].

Robinson: John Charles [A. 1912]. (Blackpool.)

Sayner: John Harold [A. 1908]. (Great Missenden.)

Scott: Alexander Thomson [A. 1928].

Smith: William James, M.C., F.S.A. [Scot.], [A. 1920].

(Glasgow.)

Wade: Frederick William [A. 1907]. (Kuala Lumpur.)

Webster: Frank Coutts, O.B.E., F.S.I. [A. 1910].

Williamson: John Wallace [A. 1920]. (Tientsin.)

And the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination:—

Allison: Wilson Burdett. (Wallasey.)

Evans: William. (Romford.)

Kerr: Hume Victor. (Chipstead.)

Kislingbury: Arthur Vernon, F.S.I. (Cookham.)  
 Mountain: William John. (Bournemouth.)  
 Perren: Captain Frank Arnold. (Cliftonville.)  
 Prince: William John. (Leicester.)  
 Smith: Charles Bouton.  
 Tansley: Harry. (Rayleigh.)  
 Thomas: Ernest James, F.S.I. (Portsmouth.)  
 Trew: Harold Fletcher. (Gloucester.)  
 Wynne-Thomas: Captain Daniel. (Bolton.)

And the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 c(ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

Aherne: de Lacy. (Birmingham.)  
 Gamble: James Gardner. (Belfast.)  
 Mayell: Alfred Young.  
 Tiffin: Hugh Stammers.  
 Webber: Huart. (Calcutta.)

#### AS ASSOCIATES (102)

- Anderson: William George Deane [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture University of London. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
- Ashworth: Albert Thompson [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Bebington, Cheshire.)
- Baillie: Ian [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Glasgow.)
- Bana: Rüsi Bejonji [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Bombay.)
- Billiards: Harold [Final]. (Manchester.)
- Bintley: Lionel [Final].
- Bishop: John William [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Cardiff.)
- Bolton: James Hugh [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
- Brodie: Margaret Brash (Miss) B.Sc. [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Glasgow.)
- Bruce: Robert Alexander [Final].
- Budgen: Percy Graham [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Cardiff.)
- Burles: David Rodney [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Westcliff-on-Sea.)
- Burrington: Thomas [Final]. (Greenford.)
- Carr: David [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
- Carter: Frank Randle [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Cape Town.)
- Chackett: Leslie Arthur [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Halesowen.)
- Coghlan: Brian [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
- Cooke: Anne Joyce (Miss) [Final].
- Cooper: Reginald William Gaze [Final]. (Sherwood.)
- Corlett: Wilfred Shimmmin [Final]. (Hull.)
- Couldrick: Horace Charles Carrington [Final].
- Coulter: Herbert George [Passed five years' course at the University of London School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Gravesend.)
- Cruickshank: George Leslie [Passed five years' course at Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Fyvie.)
- Cusdin: Sidney Edward Thomas [Passed five years' joint course at the Southend School of Arts and Crafts and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
- Davis: Ernest Edwin [Final].
- Easton: Ruth Meryon (Mrs.) [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
- Elleray: Frederick Reginald [Special]. (Northwich.)
- Ellis: Harold Harper [Passed course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Design and Professional Practice]. (East Molesey.)
- Farmer: Henry Collingwood [Final].
- Fell: Ian Buchan, B.Arch. (Sydney) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University of Sydney. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Sydney.)
- Folkes: John Homery [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Stourbridge.)
- Forbes: Howard Tyldesley [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University of Sydney. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Cottesloe, Western Australia.)
- Ford: George [Final]. (Leigh-on-Sea.)
- Ford: Hugh Hubbard [Final]. (Eastbourne.)
- Freeman: Philip Garforth, B.Arch. (Liverpool) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
- Gardner: Eric Godfrey [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
- Hargrave: Frank Clift, B.Arch. (Sydney) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University of Sydney. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
- Harland: Peter John Blundell [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
- Harris: Kenneth William Furneaux [Final].
- Harris: Robert Oliver [Special Examination]. (Chelmsford.)
- Hartley: James Stanley [Final].
- Henderson: Percy Pithie [Final]. (Edinburgh.)
- Hinton: Robert Charles Hamilton [Final].
- Hurden: Stanley Allen [Final].
- Innes: Douglas William [Passed five years' course at Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final



- Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Aberdeen.)
- Ironsides: William Dalton [Passed five years' course at Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Aberdeen.)
- Jackson: Herbert [Passed years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Birmingham.)
- Jewell: Arthur Edward [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Cardiff.)
- Jolley: Vincent Alphonsus Peter [Final]. (Blackpool.)
- Kemp: William Charles [Final].
- King: Laurence Edward [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Brentwood.)
- Kingsford: Geoffrey Montague, M.A. Cantab. [Final].
- Lacoste: Gerald Auguste Charles [Final]. (Eastbourne.)
- Lavers: Ralph Stephenson [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
- Lee: Richard Edmund [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
- Lewis: Gilbert Norman, A.A. Diploma [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Bromley.)
- Llewellyn: Glyn Price [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Norwich.)
- Lloyd: William Thomas [Special Examination]. (Swansea.)
- Luke: Him Sau, A.A. Diploma [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Hong Kong.)
- Lumley: David Francis [Final]. (Cardiff.)
- Macdonald: Alfred Ian Duncan [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Glasgow.)
- Marrett: Eric Moore [Final].
- Marshall: Hadley Bernard [Final].
- Martienssen: Rex Distin [Passed five years' course at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Johannesburg.)
- Maybury: Matthew [Final].
- Mellor: Frank [Final]. (Huddersfield.)
- Nightingale: Douglas Eric [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
- Noad: Richard Mervyn [Passed five years' course at Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Perth.)
- Parr: John William [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
- Peel: Arthur [Special Examination]. (Northampton.)
- Pertee: Walter Clarence [Special Examination]. (Wakefield.)
- Playne: Edward [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
- Polson: Franklin Murray [Final].
- Porter: Herbert Gould [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architecture, University of Witwatersrand, and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
- Powell: Harold Hamilton [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Wallasey.)
- Rea: Arthur John [Final]. (Solihull.)
- Reith: William James [Dip. Arch. Abdn.] [Passed five years' course at Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Aberdeen.)
- Riddell: James Rattray [Passed five years' course at Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Aberdeen.)
- Rose: Charles Alexander [Passed five years' course at Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Culloden.)
- Rose: John Cruikshank [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
- Roth: Stanley Henry James [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Toronto.)
- Rowe: George Frederick, M.C. [Special Examination].
- Schultz: Israel Samuel [Final].
- Shaw: Marion Mitchell (Miss), B.Sc. (Arch.), Glasgow [Passed five years' course at Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Troon.)
- Smith: Alfred [Final]. (Heywood.)
- Smith: John James [Final]. (Hindley.)
- Stephen: Norman [Passed five years' course at Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Aberdeen.)
- Tanton: Hubert John [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
- Thompson: Eric [Final]. (Leicester.)
- Tolson: Jack Ransom [Dip. Arch. Leeds] [Final]. (Leeds.)
- Tomkins: Cyril James [Special]. (Derby.)
- Twigg: William Leslie [Final].
- Vaughan: Olwen (Miss) [Final].
- Veitch: Kathleen Anne (Miss) [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].
- Walker: William Caie [Passed five years' course at Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Aberdeen.)
- Watson: Captain Lesslie Kenyon, R.A. (T.) [Final].
- Webb: Francis Howard Hippiusley [Special Examination]. (Bristol.)
- Wilkinson: Harold Herbert [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. (Liverpool.)
- Williams: Sirlol [Final].
- Wingate: Wilfrid Hurford [Special Examination]. (Taunton.)

Wright: Lawrence [B.Arch. Liverpool] [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].

Yorke: Francis Reginald Stevens [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice].

#### AS LICENTIATES (65).

Arnold: William John. (Brighton.)  
 Bailey: Gervase.  
 Baker: Albert Henry Isaac. (Belfast.)  
 Baker: Thomas James.  
 Ball: James Harrison.  
 Barman: Christian.  
 Bernard: Oliver Percy, O.B.E., M.C.  
 Boag: Robert Steven. (Haslemere.)  
 Bowman: Douglas. (Leeds.)  
 Bright: Thomas Leslie.  
 Brodie: Alexander Shepherd. (Edinburgh.)  
 Burrows: Reginald William.  
 Castley: Jesse.  
 Chrisfield: Douglas Frederick, F.S.I. (Broadstairs).  
 Cross: Kenneth Mervyn Baskerville, M.A. (Cantab.).  
 Cruickshank: James Crane (Edinburgh).  
 Daniels: John Henry. (Newport, Mon.)  
 Davies: George. (Croydon.)  
 Dickins: Eric Francis.  
 Fisher: Ewart William.  
 French: John William. (Eastbourne.)  
 Gelder: Harold Edward. (Hull.)  
 Greaves: John.  
 Grubb: Thomas Jenkins.  
 Hall: Richard Leslie, P.A.S.I. (Leeds.)  
 Harvey: Marshall. (Sittingbourne.)  
 Haughton: Harold Samuel. (Plymouth.)  
 Haworth: Walter Raymond. (Halifax.)  
 Heathcote: Arthur Edward. (Crawley.)  
 Horne: Albert. (Dewsbury.)  
 Jack: Donald Denoon.  
 Jackson: William Hara. (Harrogate.)  
 Jacob: John Henry.  
 Jones: Cyril Lloyd. (Plymouth.)  
 Jones: Richard William Herbert.  
 Kay: Henry Gordon.  
 Kelsall: John Scott. (Worthing.)  
 Kennard: Cecil. (Sutton.)  
 Kent: Arthur George Percy.  
 Lovell: William Goulburn. (Eastbourne.)  
 Mant: Frederick George.  
 Miller: Lockhart Fraser. (Edinburgh.)  
 Nuttall: Orrell Hyde Herbert.  
 Packham: Arthur Benjamin. (Brighton.)  
 Parr: Lionel Marsden.  
 Price: William Harry Lyne, F.S.I. (Slough.)  
 Scrase: Henry Ackhurst.  
 Searles: Percy George. (Maidstone.)  
 Simons: George Percy. (Stanmore.)  
 Slater: Reginald John Langham.  
 Smart: Lawrence Harrower. (Bermuda.)  
 Smith: Thomas Harold. (Hull.)  
 Spackman: Cyril Saunders, R.B.A., F.S.A.Scot.  
 Suttel: Arnold. (Harrogate.)  
 Taylor: Charles Donald. (Pontefract.)  
 Taylor: George Langley, F.S.I. (Beaconsfield.)  
 Thomas: Albert Edwin.  
 Thomas: Frederick Gilbert Stanley.  
 Tulley: Ernest Frank.

Underdown: Alwyn. (Seaford.)  
 Watkins: Archibald Horace.  
 Watson: Charles Herbert, F.S.I. (Beaconsfield.)  
 Webber: Frank.  
 White: Arthur Wellington.  
 White: Richard Wakeham.

#### ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (Insurance Department).

##### HOUSE PURCHASE SCHEME (for property in Great Britain only).

The Society is able, through the services of a leading Assurance Office, to assist an Architect (or his client) in securing the capital for the purchase of a house for his own occupation, on the following terms:—

##### AMOUNT OF LOAN.

Property value exceeding £666, but not exceeding £2,500, 75 per cent. of the value.

Property value exceeding £2,500, but not exceeding £4,500, 66⅔ per cent. of the value.

The value of the property is that certified by the Surveyor employed by the Office.

##### RATE OF INTEREST

In respect of loans not exceeding £2,000 5½ per cent. gross,  
 " " in excess of " 5¼ " "

##### REPAYMENT.

By means of an Endowment Assurance which discharges the loan at the end of 15 or 20 years, or at the earlier death of the borrower.

##### SPECIAL CONCESSION TO ARCHITECTS.

In the case of houses in course of erection, it has been arranged that, provided the Plan and Specification have been approved by the Surveyor acting for the Office, and the amount of the loan agreed upon, and subject to the house being completed in accordance therewith, ONE HALF of the loan will be advanced on a certificate from the Office's Surveyor that the walls of the house are erected and the roof on and covered in.

NOTE.—In 1928, over £20,000 was loaned to architects under this scheme, and as a result over £100 was handed to the Benevolent Fund.

If a quotation is required, kindly send details of your age next birthday, approximate value of house and its exact situation, to the Secretary Architects' Benevolent Society, 9 Conduit Street, London, W.

It is desired to point out that the opinions of writers of articles and letters which appear in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL must be taken as the individual opinions of their authors and not as representative expression of the Institute.

##### R.I.B.A. JOURNAL.

DATES OF PUBLICATION.—1930:—22 November; 6, 7, 20 December; 1931:—10, 24 January; 7, 21 February; 7, 21 March; 4, 18 April; 2, 16 May; 6, 20 June; 11 July; 8 August; 19 September; 17 October.

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